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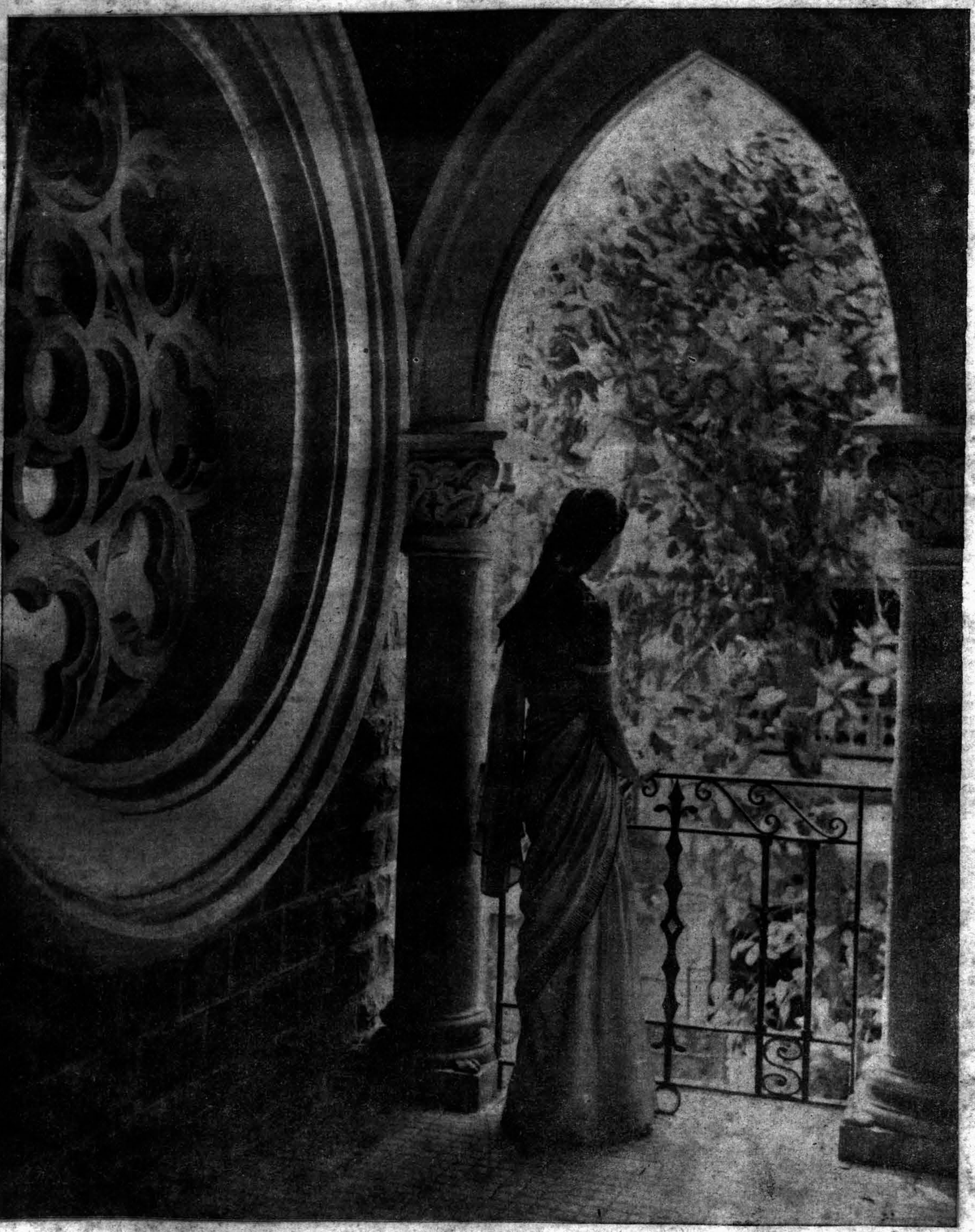
Expectation



—M. Desai

COUPONLESS RATIONING HAS BEGUN!

(See Page 3)

OUR SHORT STORY - By T. S. PADUKONE

ONLY A WOMAN

I remember very well. It was a Monday—the day of the market. The village seemed to have shook itself out of the lethargy and to be alive and active. The market-square was slowly filling up as vendors from different directions continued to converge towards it. The ware for sale in its variety presented a pleasing sight. On one side were heaped brinjals of a violet hue with the morning sun glittering on the dew upon them; yonder were neat stacks of "lady's fingers" and "drum-sticks" evidently fresh from the plants. There were golden jackfruits, luscious mangoes, delicious peas, pomegranates with pearl-like seeds peeping out of their broken skins, cucumbers with perfect yellow tinge, pineapples and watermelons sliced to reveal their juicy interior, coconuts holding sweet water,—these and many other vegetable found a place along the lengthening rows. There were also coir mattings and doormats of varied shapes and sizes to suit diverse fancies, and in a corner sat the potter displaying to the public gaze his pots stained in places by the shaping fire and ringing to the knock of the appraiser's knuckle.

To a city-bred this totally rustic scene will always be of more than passing interest as it was to myself. I stood looking at the continued flux of human beings going in and emerging from the only entrance to the square. Then I was diverted. My eyes rested on them suddenly. They were squatting on the ground close to where I was and it surprised me how I had missed noticing them first. They made a perfect pair. Spread out before them were baskets and other useful containers of popular liking and beautiful hand-made mats of jungle fibre with queer designs on them. I discovered myself mentally applauding the patience that had gone to their making. The noise and bustle characteristic of a market had increased in tempo, but these two young persons remained oblivious to it all. He was a sturdy, young man in his middle twenties, a perfect specimen of growing manhood. Except for a small loin-cloth round the waist, he wore nothing and his muscles rippled with his every move. I liked his face, a strong face lit up with the sheet joy of living. His eyes shone as he often directed his full gaze upon his companion—a dark, vivacious girl in the blooming flush of fresh youth. She could hardly have stepped out of her teens, and was like some rare flower of the wild country-side. She busied herself arranging the ware with a neatness and precision markedly feminine. Together they made a harmonious whole—an attractive theme worthy of an artist's brush. Like a couple of sweet-voiced birds whispering undying affection into each other's years, they sat there punctuating their soft talk with glances that met and lingered in union, that spoke more than their tongues. They never were chagrined when a tight-fisted customer interrupted them and sought to drive home a bargain advantageous to himself. I heard the young mat-seller remark: "Sir, I shall be frank with you, and say that I expect reasonable profit on the sales. I have aged parents to feed and take care of—and also a wife!" He paused to throw a tender glance at the girl who raised her big, dark eyes to his and then bashfully bent her head. I observed her fingers tracing a meaningless design on the ground. The customer relaxed. The other's honesty must have impressed him. The young man handed the collection to his wife, who no longer bashful, accepted it. She spoke naught, but in her gaze was mirrored the gratefulness of a wife who considered herself very fortunate in having belonged to the nice youth by her.

Suddenly I remember that I had started from home with the intention of purchasing some mats myself. They looked up. The youth asked: "Do you want mats, Sir, or baskets?"

"Yes, show me some mats," I replied. Presently I was taking away four—two more than I had originally intended. As I moved out of the gate, my thoughts centred upon the young couple I had just left. Unsophisticated they certainly were, poor they undoubtedly will be, but I was indebted to them, for, they had, in those few moments, taught me how life should be really lived, they had shown me how an untarnished affection can consummate a contented, happy, carefree existence.

Two years later I got another chance to visit my grandparents in the village. Villages are static things; they grow, if at all, imperceptibly. I wanted some mats for my friends and I directed my steps straight to the market-square. I knew it would be in its place, just as I knew the mat-sellers would be in their corner. I was not wrong in my guesses. There they sat as I saw them on the first occasion, except for a little addition in the shape of an infant in the young woman's lap. She had, I noticed, lost her vivacity; instead a sober pride governed her now, the pride of a mother tempered with the restrained grandeur of maternal affection. I could not repress a smile at the sight of the bonny little innocent beaming at me. Then something happened! Before his parents knew, the little fellow had crawled swiftly out of his mother's arms on to where I stood and was tugging at my dress, beaming on me all the while. I stooped and gently caressed his tiny curls, when I heard the young mother take a sharp breath. The next moment she had rushed forward and snatched the child away. Needless to say I was stupefied. I might have looked the question, for the young woman—she was little more than a girl—her eyes wide with apprehension, appealed to me in a hoarse whisper: "Sir, pray pardon us! He touched you!"

My astonishment grew: I countered: "I don't understand!"

"We are the lowest of the low. "We are untouchables!" she said with tears peeping from her big eyes. Her words, though uttered in true regret, seared my soul. They, those innocent words, held for me a graver significance. They pointed an accusing finger at my baser self. I felt the weight of shame as the rank injustice of the case struck me. Wasn't she a human being made of flesh, blood and bone, capable of reacting to pleasure and pain, joy and suffering, to heat, cold and disease? Certainly, just like any one of us. If so, what sin could be greater than that my ancestors, and co-religionists and indirectly I, too, should have, in the nome of a supposedly superior religion, denied that frail, cringing wretch before me—and God knew how many besides!—the primary privilege of calling herself a human being, not to say, of breathing God's free air without fear of polluting it, of treading God's good earth without fear of desecrating it? The cup of bitter brimmed over when I recalled my pet dog at home on whom I lavished much love and kindness. Was ever love and kindness and sympathy more misdirected?. . .

I cursed myself for my so-called high birth. I never replied her. I couldn't. Hurriedly I paid for the mats and turned away. Those dark, eyes appealing to me in distress haunt me still while ever and anon I seem to hear those poignant words, words which, I am proud to say, have made an entirely new being of me.

My third meeting with them was not one of my making. It came about under totally different and unexpected circumstances. Three years had elapsed since my last sojourn in the village. I was half across to meet a friend when the clouds burst and I had perforce to take recourse to a short cut through a narrow lane. A hut on the wayside attracted me. It was a bleak, depressing little structure made of mud walls that revealed big, ominous cracks and with a gaping hole in the thatched roof. I pitied the lot of its dwellers. Obeying an impulse, I turned and approached the hut. A woman sat on the door-step. I marvelled at her foolhardiness in allowing herself to be drenched, more so because there was a child in her arms. I took a step nearer and then stood stock still. With the recognition, came the sickening feeling born of uneasiness. I recalled the painful association of an earlier rendezvous. Just then the woman asked: "Who is that?" I stood benumbed with surprise. Even in that dim light, I saw the unbelievable change that had been wrought in her since I last saw her. She was a most pathetic figure, a pale ghost of her former self. Her cheeks were no longer chubby; her rich, craven hair was a wet, shoddy tangle; grief had stamped its indelible seal on her once charming countenance. I saw the child too reduced from a healthy baby to a small mass of bone and flesh, moaning in the chill blast of the wind. I had the premonition that I was being compelled to be an onlooker in some bizarre tragedy. I felt losing grip on myself. I might have screamed, but just then having received no answer to her query, she turned fully round and stared short-sightedly at me. A spark of long-lost vitality returned to them to disappear the next instant. Slowly the light of recognition dawned in the pale, unhealthy eyes. She smiled faintly, a courteous smile of welcome, and stood up weakly, leaning heavily against a slender wooden pillar. As if she had read my mind she said: "He is gone . . . . It happened so suddenly about six months ago . . . ." There was a silence, tense and unbearable. Presently, she continued: "He went out to fetch fuel for me in the woods over there." She pointed a trembling finger across the lane to where a dense cluster of trees was visible. "I appealed to him not to go out into the night . . . . I was afraid . . . . Of what I don't know . . . But he was brave and wouldn't pay heed to my fears . . . He went . . . ." Her voice trailed off.

"How?" I managed to ask through a filling throat.

"When we discovered him he was past all aid . . . . It was a snake . . . . Must have been a cobra." Her voice was cold, eerie, emotionless.

My head was beginning to whirl. Somewhere a stray mongrel emitted a ghastly howl into the murky gloom. I shivered and turning, fled. Before departing, I remember to have held out a currency note for rupees ten, all that I had on my person then to her. I vividly remember too her reply. "Sir", she had remarked tonelessly, "you are kindness personified. Nay, you are a god. My salutations to you! But, believe me, not all the money in the world can ever compel me to stay"—she emphasised the last word—"He is waiting for me", she had continued, a wistfulness creeping into her voice, "I must go. I will go, —and certainly our little darling too!" The strong conviction which had marked her memorable words was unmistakable.

Brave words! Brave woman!

I never saw them again.

KAREL KAPEK

Do you know Karel Capek? No doubt you do. Wherever the most famous literary names are mentioned that of Capek is not left out.

He died in the forties, at Christmas, 1938, during the interval between Munich and Hitler's march into Prague. I had known him for a long time. We were almost next-door neighbours.

What did Capek look like? In all probability he looked rather different from what most of you will have imagined. He was small and somewhat frail; his eyes were sincere; his mouth might have belonged to a child. He walked fast, holding his hands behind his back, with his head slightly sideways. He seemed completely absorbed in his thoughts, for his mind was perpetually solving some problem or other. He was always in a hurry. When the hairdresser asked him how he would like to have his hair cut he would answer, 'I don't mind, I'm sure, but for God's sake hurry up," writes Rudolf Fuchs in "Manchester Guardian".

I first made Capek's acquaintance in 1916. I visited him at the flat which heshared with his brother Josef in a side-street in Prague. I wanted to discuss with him the publication of an anthology of Czech poetry in German. During the Great War I was away from Prague for three years. When I got back I came across Karel Capek accidentally. I was waiting outside a house for a friend. While I was standing there a cat must have recognised me for the old friend of her race that I am, and cuddled up against my shoes. I bent over the cat. Suddenly I became aware that someone had stopped and was watching me. When I looked up I saw that it was Capek. After we had shaken hands he said, "I knew it must have been a poet."

"Friday People"

In 1925 the Czech section of the P.E.N. Club was founded and Capek was elected chairman. It was his duty to welcome to our club famous guests from all parts of the world. Such affairs easily degenerate into mere formalities and are often made an occasion for eloquent speeches. But Capek's manner was without false sentiment and at all times unpretentious. His English was poor, although he could speak it, and so was his French and German, but it never struck anyone as funny. On the contrary, the illustrious guests treated him like a dignitary.

The Capeks were now living in a house just below mine. One half of the house belonged to Josef and the other half to Karel. Early in the morning I could see Karel gardening, all by himself in an old suit of clothes reserved for the purpose. Sometimes he worked with a spade, sometimes with his bare hands, and from time to time he would stop to look at his work with an expression of obvious satisfaction and pleasure. His dog Dashenka accompanied him everywhere. Every Friday afternoon I could see President Masaryk come through the garden gate. Usually there was already a group of journalists and writers awaiting his arrival The members of that select group were known as "patenice"—the "Friday people."

His Marriage

Karel Capek was well in his forties when he decided to get married. He married the actress and authoress Olga Scheinpflugova, whom he had met in his youth. An architect was ordered to carry out a number of alterations on the Capeks' house but was told that Karel's wife was going to stay at her old flat. When asked the reason for this rather unusual arrangement Capek replied, "It just wouldn't do for two literary people to live under one roof." But it was not very long after their marriage that Olga Scheinpflugova who was an energetic person, joined the household.

On the evening of December 25, 1938, I went to Capek's villa.

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COUPONLESS RATIONING HAS BEGUN!

The question of rise in the cost of living is again on the tapis. The rise has been phenomenal and the rush at shop-fronts unprecedented. Judged even by the working class cost of living index figure, the rise reached its peak last month.

And behind this lies the story of human endeavours to grab money, to secure with difficulty and hardships, some essential commodities and Government's efforts at controlling prices.

Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, announced at his first Press Conference that this city would have 50 more cost price grain shops by the end of this month, thus bringing the total to 100. Apart from these, there are sprinkled over the city 50 such other shops run by the textile mills and others by some wholesalers.

It was, however, evident that the public clamour for sufficient supply of certain essential articles had not abated even during this month. Long queues of people stormed Government grain shops and other shops, mainly for sugar and kerosene oil. Sugar was "rationed" for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening. The average sale proceeds in every Government shop was estimated at Rs. 100 per day. When hawkers of kerosene oil appeared on the road, people swooped on them with empty bottles and tins but found that the hawkers' drums were equally empty!

Only Alternative

For nearly one month, this hunt for certain articles, this waiting in long queues opposite shop fronts became a common sight. Even in Government shops stocks of certain articles were declared depleted. And this was ascribed to Pluvius whose persistent and relentless visitation to this city, while enabling Government's stocks to remain in the godowns, had forced people at Government's shops to go away disappointed and anxious in the absence of a timely and convincing explanation. With all this limited distribution of certain articles and other fortuitous and unforeseen mishaps, people failed to see that unofficial, couponless rationing in these articles had already begun!

By the time this article appears in print, the present plight may continue or it may undergo a transformation, so seemingly unreal and yet grave is the present situation and so problematical is the whole question of supplies and distribution.

But if past indications in the rise of foodstuffs and manoeuvring of artificial scarcity were any guide, similar situations may arise at any tme in the future, despite fixing of maximum prices. It was admitted on behalf of Government that the fixation of maximum prices was an interference with the normal working of the price system. This argument, on behalf of the Government, coupled with the appeal to prepare ourselves to share with others any shortage of commodities, if it were to occur in the future, is important, because this leads to the conclusion that if all appeals and the present Governmental measures, including those directing deterrent sentences for profiteers whose crop of arrests have now become heavy fail, Government may be left with no alternative to issuing coupons and rationing of essential foodstuffs.

He Hardly Knows.....

This prospect becomes more real when we take into consideration, the unique position which this city occupies and the difficulties which Government, according to its own admission, will have to face. Nearly 200 wagons will have to roll in daily in order to ensure feeding only the working class people of Bombay. Ten lakhs of people living in one room tenements and slums, out of a total population of 15 lakhs, live on daily imports and cannot afford the luxury of hoarding. Then there are the difficulties of export ban on wheat by the U. P. Government and certain other Provinces, on rice by Madras Government and the Indian states adopting conflicting policies with Provincial Governments and, last but not the least, the transport difficulties.

Mr. Consumer, working in a city's factory and living in Lalbaug, hardly knows these difficulties. He has no conception even of the total normal consumption of essential articles which take up about 50 per cent of his budget. He hardly knows that consumption of rice in Bombay, is 8,000 bags a day, 40 per cent of which used to come from Burma; that of wheat about 300 to 350 tons a day (or 7 to 8 thousand maunds) and that of "bajri" and "jowar" almost the same quantity. He remembers that in March last wheat (Khandwa) became scarce and for some time the price of "jowar" was high. He was told that the Hyderabad Government had put a ban and that was why he had to pay more for "jowar" and "bajri."

He hardly knew that the retail shopkeepers were complaining at this time that wheat stock was "on the verge of exhaustion" and that the wholesalers were somehow charging more than the fixed rate. He, however found that whatever quantity of this controlled commodity he could get hold of, was very much inferior in quality and mixed with dust and other particles and that its weight was not commensurate with the quantity he used to get and that the price was particularly distasteful. The price of rice had also gone up and that was because he was told by the retailer that Rangoon supplies had been cut off.

Huge Pile

But Government at this time kept mum over the fact that it was really piling up these commodities. Thousands of bags of rice arrived in one week and one steamer, it was estimated, unloaded 1,30,000 bags in Bombay harbour. The wharfs during this period hummed with activity and the cranes ceaselessly swung up bags of rice from the steamers. Purchases of 1 lakh bags of rice made on behalf of Ceylon were lying idle in the godown and were not permitted to go out of Bombay. In short, the piling up of foodstuffs was done so carefully and with advantage that the present stock of 8 1|2 lakhs of maunds of wheat estimated at present, may be the result of past efforts. But Mr. Consumer could not be allowed to have a peep into this huge pile!

While the retailer told him that rice and wheat position was becoming critical, the former supply at one stage being stated to last for about ten days and the latter on "the verge of exhaustion", important Government officials lowered their voices and said in confidence—but not officially and publicly—that the former supply could easily last, without being replenished, for at least two months and the latter for a greater period. It is now said that at no period in the past was there less than 2 lakhs of maunds of wheat stock in the city.

Then began the exodus, consequent on the spread of panic. Over four lakhs of people had left the city and over 150 retail shops pulled down their shutters, wound up their business and packed for their homes in some villages, away from the city.

Price Indices

With May, again came the merry-making profiteers. Mr. Consumer was angry and puzzled, when the Labour Gazette with the working class cost of living index figure was flung at his face. From 135 points in February, it moved up to 137 in March, ambled along and reached 138 in April, moved fast again to 142 in May and jumped to 152 in June.

Mr. Consumer does not know the contents of this strange "bundle" which constitutes the "living." The May bundle showed over 40 per cent increase, for example. But actually, he found he had paid 155 per cent more for rice; 160 per cent for Patni; 100 per cent for wheat; 77 per cent for "jowar". 55 per cent for "bajri"; 81 per cent for tur dal; 93 per cent for grams etc.; but this "bundle" also contains other items and he was told that that they did not register remarkable increases. For example, dry fish, salt, rent etc., which showed little or no increase. Pumpkins showed a rise of 13 per cent, while 'brinjal' went down by the same percentage. The barber's expenses had really gone down by 25 per cent—and that was achieved, perhaps, by the worker growing an incipient beard and postponing a hair-cut. But all these items were lumped together and branded as a "bundle" which, when opened, proved worse than a Pandora's Box.

June gave him jitters. There was all-round increase in prices. The word "permit" in a Government communique in regard to "sugar" was not well understood for some time by the merchants and dealers who had stocked sugar in their godowns and sugar did not move out into the market, because they thought that there was no "permit." The United Kingdom was reported to have decided to purchase all tea and the Bengal auctions were affected and the price of tea in Bombay shot up.

Bugbear Month

Maximum quantity of sugar made available to a customer at single purchase was brought down to two pounds. Kerosene prices ruled high. Price of milk which never went up before, in certain cases registered a rise of 100 per cent. Vegetables went up by 200 per cent and more. Usually this month is stated to badger the household budget-maker. But this year, it is bound to remain as a bugbear.

The prices at the end of May were sufficiently prohibitive and in June they administered a veritable shock. Rice rose by 61 per cent, wheat 111 per cent, tur dal by 85 per cent and other articles ranging between 50 to 100 per cent. Food-group in the working class budget in Bombay contains 28 items while in London it has only about 14 items. And all these items of the group forming an important and integral part in the cost of living showed tremendous rise in prices.

During this month, there were attempts by Government to check prices; maximum price was fixed in the case of rice, sugar and kerosene; facilities for importing more wagons of sugar in the city were given; a planned programme was laid down. Members of the Price Control staff moved with plain-clothes policemen and made test purchases. Over a score of men were arrested.

But profiteering survived. It was found that Secretariat files with pink and grey tags, could hardly run to earth food racketeers. While prices of certain commodities showed a tendency to fall, those of others, uncontrolled, shot up and certain articles disappeared altogether from the market, with the result that in the month of July the worker still jogged on in the same miserable plight of rising prices and scarcity of certain articles, while he was told that the price of rice having come

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By K. U. KINI

LONG QUEUES, RAIDS ON SHOPS, ARRESTS, HOARDING AND "BLACK MARKETS" FOLLOW MEASURES OF CONTROL AND OPENING OF MORE COST PRICE GRAIN SHOPS.

Mr. Consumer, like Mr. Hitler, is running after oil!

Science In Soviet Russia

Planned Research Sounds Like A Contradiction In Terms; But It Has Paid A Rich Dividend In The U. S. S. R.

The planning and organization of science in the U.S.S.R. has long been a subject of controversy outside that country.

It has been maintained by some that the planning and direction of research along predetermined lines towards specific ends is incompatible with good scientific work. "The wind of genius bloweth where it listeth," and any form of external control merely serves to stultify and inhibit the best brains. Freedom and opportunity, rather than organization, are the essential conditions for the highest type of scientific work, and scientists must do their best to avoid State interference and control. The maintenance of scientific truth and intergrity demands that scientists should not associate themselves with any poiltical party, but should remain aloof in hallowed academic isolation, writes John Harley-Mason in John O'London's Weekly.

Marx and Engels, and later Lenin, opposed this view and held that scientific development was closely correlated with that of human history and that the academic isolation desired by some scientists was an unattainable figment. Since science was to some extent influenced by—or was, perhaps, a part of—historical process, scientist had always been working under the unconscious influence of external factors. They then argued that the time had come for man to make his own history and therefore for the 'conscious' planning of science for human betterment.

Basic Idea

To understand Soviet science. we must keep these ideas in mind, for on them the whole structure is based. We must also examine briefly the historical background. The Imperial Academy of Sciences was established in 1725 by Catherine I, after the idea had been mooted by Peter the Great. Its first professors were almost all of foreign origin among them being Delisle, the French astronomer, Nicolas and Daniel Bernouilli, the Swiss mathematicians, Gmelin and, greatest of all, the German mathematician, Euler.

But in spite of the influence of these great teachers a national tradition of scientific thought and culture never really arose, doubtless owing to the backward economic state of the country, and the resultant lack of demand for technological invention. True, Russia had her great men of science—Lomonosov, Lobatchewsky, Mendeleeff and Pavlov—but they were relatively isolated and in no sense could science in pre-revolution Russia be compared with that in England or Germany.

Many people have difficulty in understanding Soviet science because they are looking for something they ought not to expect—the solid academic scholarship and acute critical tradition characteristic of an old-established, stable economic society such as that of Switzerland, Denmark, or Sweden. Soviet science has grown up in very different conditions. At the end of the civil war and wars of intervention the Bolsheviks were faced with problems of appalling magnitude; an already backward industrial development further weakened by the ravages of war, a starving peasantry and a terrible dearth of trained scientific and technical workers—in 1919 there were only forty physicists in the whole of the Union. To combat famine complete reorganization of agriculture was necessary involving the introduction of mechanized farming and there was an urgent need for agricultural botanists, genetecists and chemists for whom the collective term "agronomist" has been coined.

First Decade

New technical colleges and universities were opened and existing ones greatly enlarged to train sufficient numbers of men and women to cope with the great tasks of developing heavy industry to produce agricultural machinery. Immediate problems were so immense that at first almost all research was directed towards them and technological invention became the order of the day. In the ten years immediately following the revolution, the output of "pure" research was low and the many hostile critics of the new State were triumphant, because they did not understand the position. But pure and applied science are inextricably mixed: many theoretical problems have to be solved before practical difficulties can be overcome, and conversely the development of new technique opens up the way to further advances in what is at present academic research. The personal side is also important; increased opportunities for higher education and the popularizing of science generally give those with suitable abilities a chance to make a career of research, where previously their genius would have been wasted or diverted.

The difficulties of the early days are now past and the harvest of widespread scientific education and facilities for training is now being reaped. The strength and splendid successes of the Red Army provide sufficiently convincing proof of the soundness of Soviet technology, while at the same time Soviet scientists can look back over a decade in which their contributions to both pure and applied science have been of immense importance.

Lines Of Research

The work of Joffe and his school on the mechanical properties of crystals has opened the way to a much wider understanding of the factors which contribute to the strength of materials generally and suggests ways by which that strength can be increased. The team of workers under Kapitza (who spent some years working with Lord Rutherford in the Cavendish laboratory in Cambridge and is now director of the Institute of Physical Problems in Leningrad) has done splendid work on the application of low-temperature techniques to industrial process, and a new and far more efficient means of liquifying gases has been worked out. Prepared by the usual means, liquid air costs about six shillings a pint; the new process will reduce the cost to about ninepence.

The underground gasification of coal was first proposed in this country in 1898 by Sir William Ramsay. Nothing was or has been done about it here, since the immense saving of labour would result in thousands of miners being thrown out of employment and the impairment of vested interests. but a year ago large-scale experimental work was started, with great success, in two Soviet coal fields. In this process, the coal is heated directly in the original seam and the gas collected, thus dispensing with the labour of cutting coal and then bringing it to the surface.

In the field of agricultural botany, and particularly in wheat-growing, tremendous strides have been made. Vavilov has travelled all over the world to make the largest collection of wheat and grasses of all types, and by selective crossing has produced many new varieties. Eight years ago Tsitsin produced the first perennial wheat by crossing ordinary annual wheat with couch-grass. From this as many as seven harvests can be obtained from one sowing. The wheat-growing belt has been extended much farther northwards by use of Lysenko's process of vernalization. In this, the wheat is wetted and kept indoors at a moderate temperature for a short time before sowing; thus earlier germination is induced and the yield per acre is much increased.

Leads The World

In the science of animal-breeding, the Soviet Union leads the world. The genetics of sheep and other farm animals has been extensively studied by Vassin. Although the technique of artificial insemination originated in this country, it is only in the Soviet Union where, in the early days, there was an acute shortage of good pedigree stock, that it has been used on a large scale.

Medical work in the Soviet Union has been directed largely towards public health measures and services, and the training of more doctors. Just before the last war, Tsarist Russia had only 20,000 qualified physicians; there are now over 140,000 and the number is increasing rapidly. All medical services are State-run and nearly all medical treatment is free or very cheap. Preventive medicine is the corner stone of the Soviet public health services and great attention is paid to the study of hygiene in medical training. Several notable advances have been made in surgery, as for instance Filatov's extension of the cornea grafting operation (for the cure of certain types of blindness) whereby the cornea from a corpse is transferred to the patient's eye. (Formerly it was necessary to have another patient, blind from some other cause who was willing to sacrifice his cornea).

The idea of planned research sounds like a contradiction in terms, for in research work one proceeds from the known to the unknown and strives to create or discover something quite new. How then is it possible for discoveries, contemplated, but as yet unknown, to be planned a year or so ahead? This difficulty is based on a misconceived idea of research, which is a quest for the solution of specific problems by experimental operations. The plan simply specifies the series of operations which the investigator expects will lead to the solution he cannot, of course, undertake to furnish a complete solution within a given time, but he can perform these operations in accordance with an approximate time schedule. The planning of research involves as much the 'selection' of the problems which require attention at once, as the methods of approach to be used.

The Mechanism

What is the mechanism of planned science in the Soviet Union? The general direction of research is in the hands of the Academy of Sciences, which developed from an honorific academic society, like the Royal Society of London, into a body controlling the activities of several thousand research workers engaged principally on fundamental problems. The Academy maintains close liaison with the universities at which all students are selected for ability and are supported by the State. Even in 1934 the proportion of students receiving higher education was five per cent

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THE HEADLAND

BY K. P. APPAJI RAO.

We sat and watched the slow advancing waves
Creep softly up the gold curve of the beach.
We paid the silent homage Beauty craves———
Until you suddenly burst into speech
And said, "Why are we here? Who? What are we?"
So the breeze bore your questions to sea,
Till your strange words were caught up by the waves.
"Why are we here?"—Who knows? We shall have gone
Into the narrow confines of our graves,
Whilst their undying music thunders on.
Enough to know, beloved, you snatched, with me,
From fleeting time brief immortality.

RODOFEN
Highly Concentrated
Dental Cream

FOR
STRONG, SPARKLING
SET OF TEETH
Free from Inert Loading
or any harmful materials
BENGAL CHEMICAL
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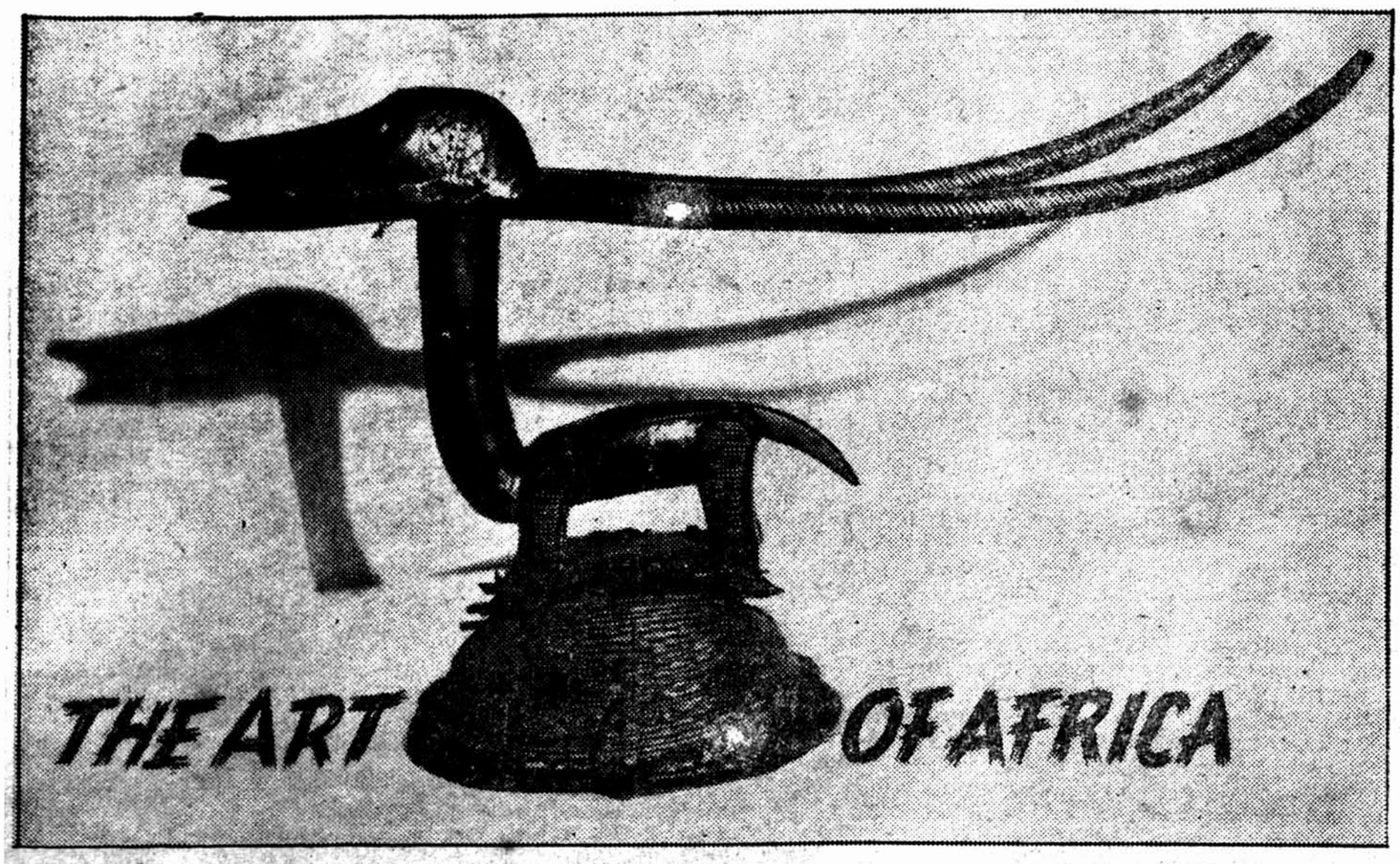
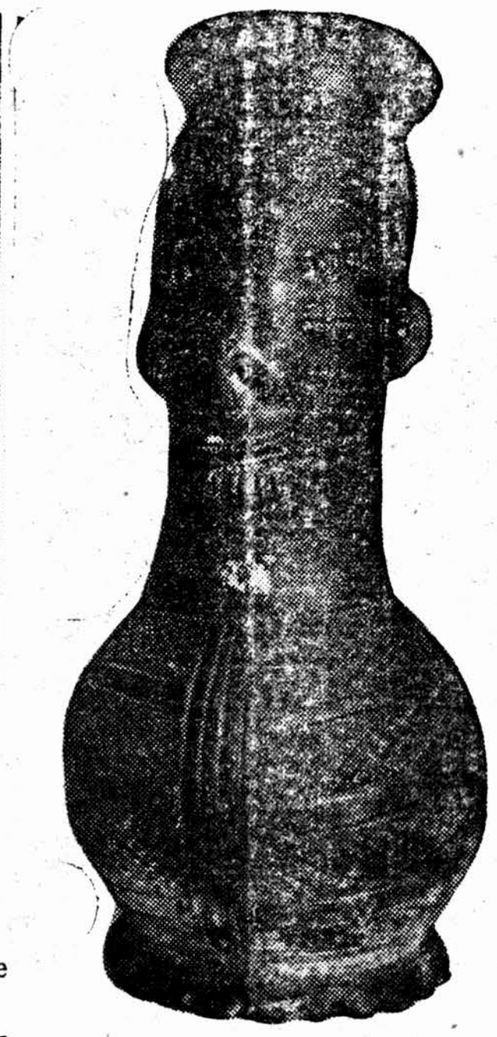


This antelope mask was worn on the head by the Bambara tribe, French Sudan



The mouse oracle from the Bacule tribe on the Ivory Coast is made of two compartments and is about eight inches high. Two live mice were placed in the lower compartment, and in the upper sticks were arranged in a prescribed fashion and grain was scattered about. The mice came up, ate the grain, disturbed the sticks, and from their new arrangement the mystic oracle was read.

This ancestral figure of a man on horse-back from the French Sudan is characteristic of Habbe art.

Such pottery effigy jars (left) and those at top and bottom of column 4) were used for water or palm wine by the Mangbetu tribe in the Belgian Congo, Africa. They are from the Buffalo Museum of Science's own collection in the African Alcove of the Hall of Primitive Art.

The Buffalo Museum of Science, New York State, U.S.A. opened recently an outstanding African Art Exhibition.

It consists of 350 pieces; a number from the museum's own noticeable collection and many others from various loan-collections. This exhibition of the 'objets d'art' of the Sudan, the Ivory coast, the Cameroons, the Congo, and other places, was designed as guideposts to understanding the mind of the native African, his life, and his self-expression through his artistic achievement.

The main area of the art of Africa lies like a broad band that, generally speaking, runs east and west across the centre of the continent, the most productive region occurring where the heaviest rainfall and tropical vegetation abound. The eleven cases are arranged in geographical order from the Sudan, along the coast to the Cameroons, and then to the Congo.

Wide Range

In surveying these exhibits briefly a wide range of artifacts and materials is found. Take masks. There are those representing animals, those which probably are ancestral portraits, and some are fantastic suggestions of a transition between man and beast. Some are made to be worn, others to be carried in the hand. Some are for man, others for woman. Quite often they are more than life size.

Ancestral figures are common. Some were considered as portraits of the dead and even as the dead themselves materialized into statues. Other figures are fetishes.

Heads, some of unusual excellence, are of bronze, for the Benins, for instance, understood bronze casting before the arrival of Europeans. Some heads are decorated with human hair and with teeth set in place, often producing a startling effect.

Combs, pins, drums, spoons, batons and swords are shown, some of them covered with gold leaf. Small gold-dust weights in copper, brass and bronze represent all phases of native life and are used in commerce, in courts, and by story-tellers as illustrations. Examples of pile cloth with interesting woven designs are shown. Other objects include bowls, cups, chairs, stools, pipes, cloth, headrests and boxes for powder, tobacco and medicine.

Materials used by the African artists included wood, stone, copper bone, ivory, animal skins and bark. As decoration they often used cowrie shells, bits of glass, rope, raphia and even human hair.

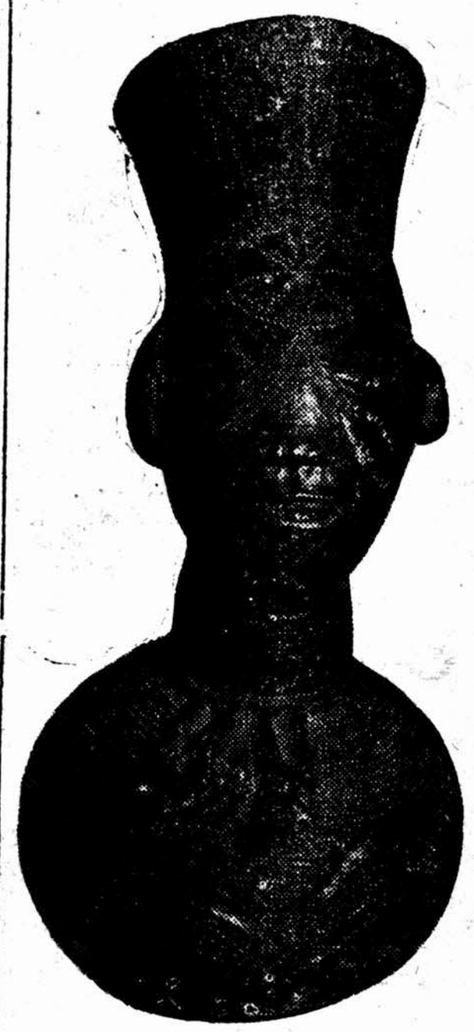
Rarest Works

Of special interest are casts of four African kins, the originals of which comprise the rarest works of African art which can be dated with any certainty, some of them going back to the 17th century. Only nine originals are known to exist, three of them in the British Museum.

Similar examples of African art and handicraft are to be found in the loan-collections which supplement the Museum's own material. Sixty-four pieces have been loaned by Guillaume Dehondt of Brussels, and twenty-eight from the national Musee du Congo Belge at Tervueren, both being made available through the courtesy of the Belgian Government.

Other pieces are loaned by Pierre Matisse of New York City, and by Mlle. Florentine Jassogne and Mrs. Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo.

An example of the art of the Cameroons in Africa is the carved door lintel of the Bebouki tribe.



By KAMALADEVI

PORTRAIT OF PAT

He Thought That The Yanks Were Not Going This Time!

Already the disturbed conditions were making themselves felt. Boat sailings were hastily altered upsetting all my plans.

The only alternative was to sail on 30th April midnight. 1st May is the Lei festival in Hawaii. Thousands flock from all over the world to witness this gorgeous flower festival.

It was hard enough to say goodbye to a life that I had shared so closely and happily with my son. It would never be quite the same again even when we came together again in India. Yet I had not been able to make up my mind to settle down in the States. The pull of the old country was too strong. I resented this very conflict. The resentment had to find a peg to hang on it found one in the boat, that was to take me away, especially as the boat so spitefully decided to sail just as May 1st dawned—I had dreamed for 2 years of spending May 1st in Hawaii.

The boat looked pretty bleak as I came up. It was an hour before sailing time. Everybody seemed to have retired for the night. Even the friendly warning "call at the pursers, there is post for you" failed to evoke enthusiasm. An American friend who accompanied me, introduced me to some of the passengers hanging about the deck. "She is a bad sailor and is unhappy at this prospect of a non-stop run to Japan," my friend remarked explaining my obvious gloom to them. "Oh dear, dear!" one of the men chimed in. "That is too bad. This boat is an ace roller on her maiden voyage—one of these new "Mass production" numbers. They simply roll them out like cigarette smoke rings, just like this, "he pulled hard at his cigarette and breathed out curls of smoke. None of the good old solid bucket about this. Double quick is the word." "Do you feel uncomfortable on the sea"?—I ventured to ask vainly hoping for a sympathetic suffering victim.

End Of A Chapter

"Me Ma'am? Why I feel like a baby in a parachute" he replied with a wry face. "Even the insides of my stomach get a turn. Never worry. If you feel you are getting the blues, whisper it round to the boys—We will fix it up and you will never feel yellow again."

It was days later that I learnt he was well-known stunt flier in the U. S. Air Force—one of the best hands at dive-bombing and he had tried to beguile me into believing, the rolling waves made him sick! I got mad with resentment at being made a fool of when I heard of it.

On the stroke of midnight the gangway began moving. My last link with the new world was breaking. It was a bigger wrench than I had thought. A chapter in my life seemed closing.

I sought my cabin. I found it still locked. The bags lay in the passage. There was no one about. I felt cheerless. How different had been the welcome on the "Taft." I sighed for its familiar warmth. Depression still lay heavy on my spirit as I got up next morning. Hours passed and no one appeared. I rang and rang the bell but either it failed to work or failed to attract attention. I felt for the first time alone and friendless. I decided a shower might buck me up. The shower refused to work. I was exasperated. I strode up and down—there was an uncanny silence everywhere. This looked like an abandoned boat.

Finally I ran into some one. His clothes suggested he was one of the ship's officers. He looked aloof with almost an insolent air about him. How un-American I decided, "Can you help me work my shower? I can't find my steward," I ventured. "It is probably locked—you will have to get the purser to unlock it", he replied in a cold indifferent tone. I was angry. No real American would have behaved that way—strange I said to myself as I sidled up the office counter, a shadow fell across it from behind me and the same voice addressed the purser "This lady wants the shower unlocked." So he had changed his mind and come along.

"Leave Me Alone!"

I woke up giddy and sick and very depressed. I did not know how long I had been sleeping. There was loud banging on the door. It was the bell boy. "The dining room steward wanted to know if you would not come down to lunch." I said no and went back to bed. Half an hour later the bang came again. It was the stewardess—could she get me something? I declined and went back to bed again. The sun had set when the bang on the door came again. It was the dining room steward—could he not tempt me with something—I had not eaten all day. I refused and slipped back into bed once more. But the peace was short lived. This time it was the chief steward himself. He was so sorry I did not feel well. Anything I needed? I said yes, "To be left alone." "Surely, surely" He slipped quietly away.

The interruptions grew worse next day. The American boat has only one woman attendant, a stewardess and nurse combined. Our stewardess was a large woman with a heavy bone frame, stucato movements, a steely glint in her eyes—the last person one would want around a sick bed. I hated starting the day with her shadow across my bed. I resisted opening my eyes. "If you go on refusing food, I shall have to fetch the doctor" came the threat. I almost felt like swearing, but restrained. One is extra cautious with one's manners in a foreign land. By night we had declared open war. The doctor had failed to move me. "I think the Captain better deal with you himself. I will tell him to-morrow. This can't go on, you know?" She muttered as she banged the door. "Well we shall see," I murmured to the dark impress she had left in the air of my cabin.

Vicious Circle

My depression and sickness chased each other in a vicious circle. If I could be made to feel cheerful instead of being irritated, the circle might have broken, I sighed to myself—but how? The world grew darker. By next day I was beginning to wish the boat would sink and I could slip into some eternal sleep from which there would be no waking up to a rolling, shaking world. Every bit inside of me seemed to roll, my brain, my vision.

Daylight came—the familiar knock on the door—the slight pause for my "Come in"—the click of the key. I shut my eyes tight feeling like a child afraid to open its eyes to a dreaded scene. I waited for the familiar "What can I get you this morning?" Instead an unfamiliarly familiar voice floated up. "Good morning ma'am, sorry to interrupt. I hope I did not disturb your sleep. Are you feeling better?" In the doorway stood the officer I had run into the first morning, fingering a menu card in his hand. "The stewardess is not feeling very well. She evidently regards you as a special cae, so she asked me to see if I could be of any.use"

I felt better at the very thought of not having to see those cold glinty eyes "I hope some one was kind enough to put poison in her coffee," I said fervently, closing my eyes to indulge in the luxurious thought of life without her presence. "Yes ma'am, but whether it was in the coffee or cocktail, I cannot say—But she sure has had poisoning." I sat up. The shock was unsettling. For a while I thought he was joking—somebody else making fool of me again. But not this time. She did not leave the bed for the rest of the voyage. Nobody ever discovered how the poison got into her system. Months later on another American liner I learnt from one of the crew that practically all the crew on my boat had refused to sail with her as stewardess—the Union had had to send one of its big sticks to persuade them. The boat had even been delayed on that account—My nostalgia for her was not too far-fetched. I realised with relief.

Labour Leader

I started the day with honeydew papayya and ended up with a light supper. In two days I was up and moving. Pat O'Brien, the officer now entrusted with the task of attending on me was a typical Irishman, with Irish eyes, the quick Irish temper and Irish moods. He gauged my depression, began with stories and anecdotes until I convulsed with laughter and finally ended with serious discussions on British Imperialism, American politics and world labour movements. Pat was extraordinarily versatile for a ship's officer. He had originally been an engineer in the engine-room but a bad bout of pneumonia had compelled him to work on the deck. There seemed few books he was not familiar with.

Pat O'Brien was strong and well built, full of life and vitality and exuberant spirits. His quick change of moods heightened the expression in his pale blue eyes. He was a reserve officer in the navy but did not expect to be called up for a while yet. For a long time he remained very distant and aloof in spite of his chats and stories. He usually kept me engaged while I ate my meals in the cabin, obviously to take my mind off unpleasant pre-occupations. But he would never sit down "We are not supposed to. Remember I am only deputising for the stewardess. This is not my regular job."

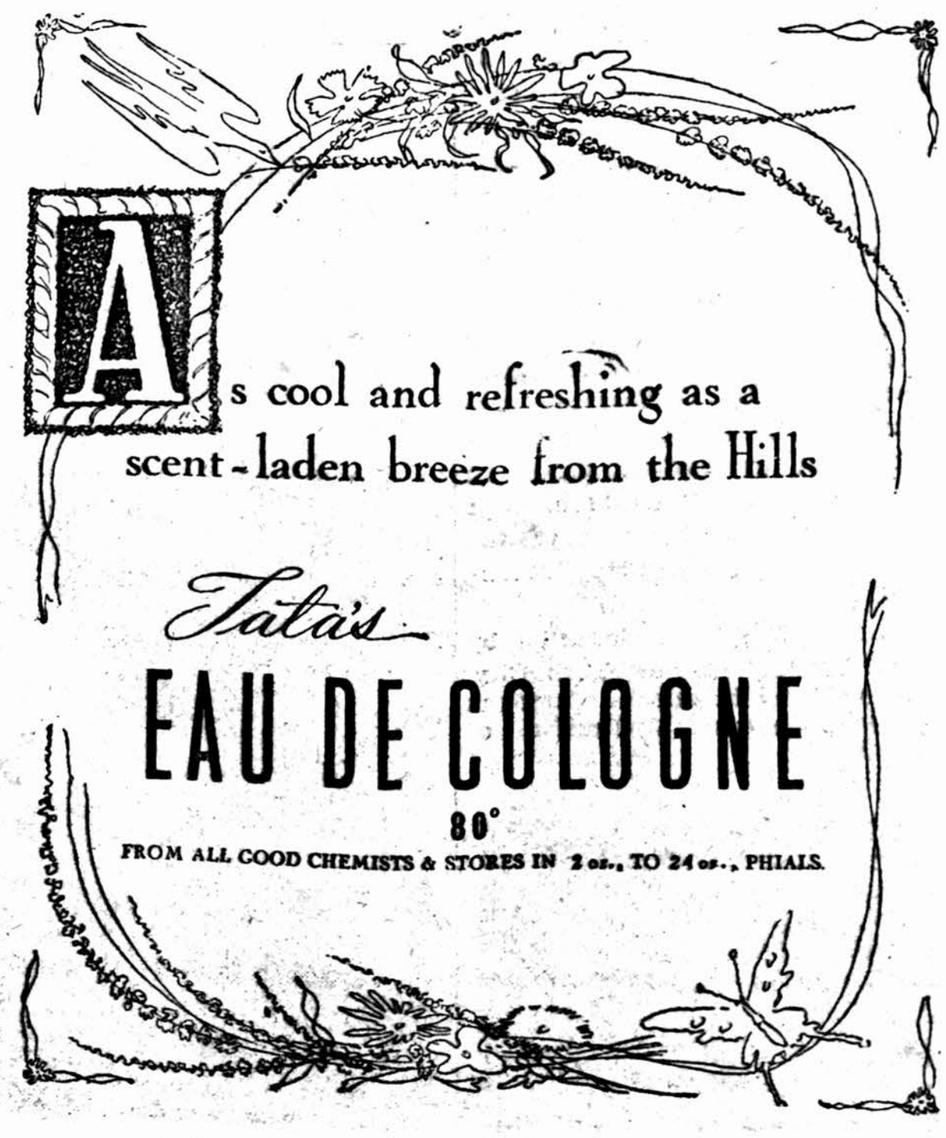
He had played a big part in the great 1936 Maritime Union strike in which the American seamen won a decisive victory and worked a revolution in their status as seamen. Under the new agreement only Americans were employed on all American ships. The exploited and browbeaten a month with a bowl of rice a day, Chinamen were got rid of, and the present crew earned a minimum of 16 dollars a week.

Typical Americans

But Americans have a flair for spending, particularly the American sailors. They fling money around at every port, frequent the best hotels, order the best meals, buy all manner of curios at fantastic prices, hire taxis and go tearing round. They can draw up to 2/3 of their pay each week, and they usually do that and most of them reach their destination with light pockets. Few of them stick to a single boat or single company. They rove from ship to ship, from liner to liner. So many of them are either trying to earn a little money to get up in some business, or to appear for an examination, or merely for sight seeing. Our deck steward was an architect who wanted to see a bit of the world. He was going to leave the boat for good once the boat put in at New York.

The table steward Willie was a medical student who had just done his final. He looked like an over-grown baby with round chubby cheeks, a nervous face, an amateur written all over him. He was going to Australia to join his fiancee and was working for his passage. He had been engaged to her for two years and was greatly excited at the thought of a long awaited union. "I have lived for this moment, worked and

(Continued On Page 21)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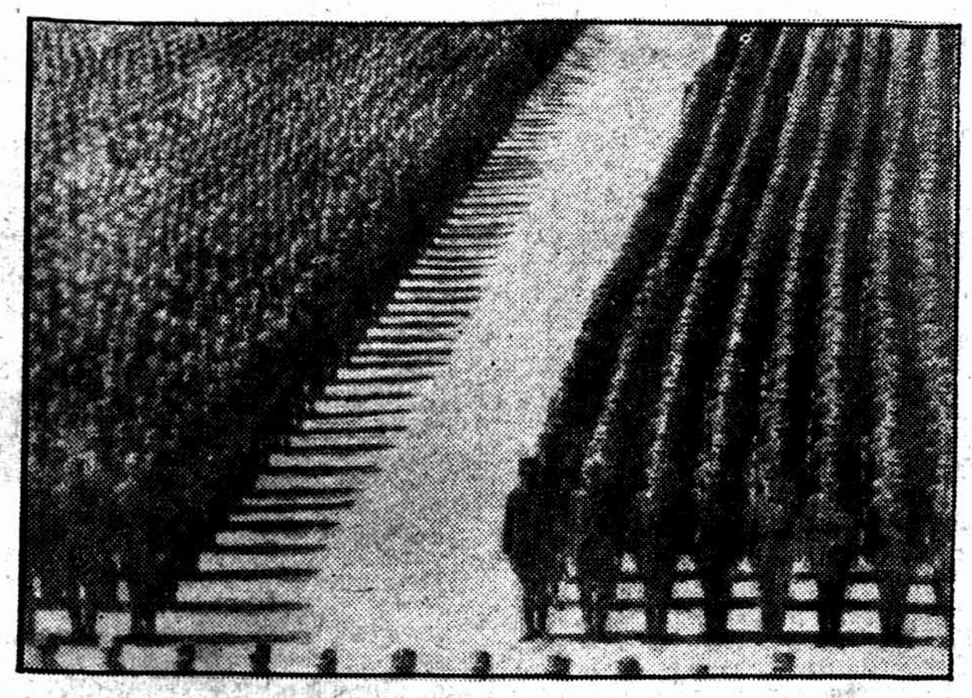
FROM ALL GOOD CHEMISTS & STORES IN 2 oz., TO 24 oz., PHIALS.



It is a wall such as this that has stood for five years between the invader and China.

These are sons of the soil, soldiers in the army of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, defenders of the Republic.

China's Glorious Five-Year Ordeal

By John MacDonald

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has promised that the next bearer of peace proposals to him from the Japanese shall be executed. Therein lies the spirit of Chinese resistance to Japan.

"There shall be no peace until every Japanese soldier is driven from Chinese soil"—thus the great leader of the Chinese nation speaks on the eve of the sixth year of war.

With the start of the "special undeclared" Sino-Japanese war in 1937, the Japanese succeeded in capturing the more eastern and northerly portions of China. The cities of Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking had fallen into Japanese hands by December of the same year. The next year found the southerly and coastal towns occupied by the enemy. While these facts take only seconds to record on paper, they meant months of hard fighting. The Chinese, fighting against an enemy superior in numbers and equipment, were intensely bitter in their hatred of the enemy.

First Peace Overture

After the taking of the capital, Nanking, on December 13, 1937, the Japanese made their first peace overture which was rejected in no uncertain terms. The excesses of the Japanese soldiers in places like Nanking and others had damned them forever in Chinese eyes. They must all be driven back... back to their own volcanic islands.

Since the taking of Canton in October, 1938, the Japanese advance in China has, in all its essentials, been negligible. A considerable portion of the country is technically in Japanese hands, but it must be remembered that in all the occupied territory the Japanese have complete control only of the main towns and railways. The rest is highly vulnerable to guerilla activity—and in this particular sphere of warfare the Chinese are masters. Lines of communication, stretched out to their limit, have been attacked, railway lines torn up and trains dynamited, trucks and supply carts have been ambushed and captured.

Chinese military tactics to date have been—never fight a decisive battle if the enemy has superior equipment the policy has been one of seeking out and finding the enemy's weak spots and concentrating all effort in that direction, and when retreat is necessary—retreat as slow as possible. The time soon comes when the enemy has to concentrate on another part of the front, then Chinese forces attack the sector that has been weakened. This accounts for the retaking of towns that were captured.

Bogged Down

As the result of these tactics the enemy has been completely bogged down, and only with great difficulty has he been able to advance. Meanwhile, the Chinese have had time to re-equip and strengthen themselves. Chinese fighting strength to-day is greater than it was at the beginning of the war. Armies in training are being equipped with the best type of weapons that the United Nations have to offer.

For five years China has struggled alone. The help she received took various forms, but the struggle, the fighting, the blood, tears, toil and sweat were borne by the Chinese people themselves. Aid given to her by the United Nations prior to the declaration of war in December, 1941, took the form of loans and munitions, and war materials supplied under the Lease-Lend Act. China herself has built up a very considerable war industry, and is able completely to equip her armies with small arms and ammunition.

As the enemy had control of all China's ports it was necessary to take supplies in by other means. The first and most famous supply route was the Burma Road. This Road was finally and definitely closed to the Allies by the Japanese occupation of Burma. There is another highway into China from India—a route more northerly than the Burma Road, and more than twice as long nevertheless it does function and is providing China with some of the materials she so urgently needs. Other land routes are through Tibet and Samarkand. Last year 35,000 tons of goods went into China from Russia, via the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Shensi. The route that is proving most effective is by air. Huge American Army transport planes carry as much as seven tons of goods to Kunming from India in only a few hours.

Help To United Nations

On the declaration of war by the United States and Britain against Japan in December, 1941, China unhesitatingly placed her armies at the disposal of the United Nations. The treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and Malaya had the result of isolating Hong Kong. In spite of the difficulties and dangers of such a manoeuvre, Chinese forces immediately moved towards Hong Kong with the hope of contacting and aiding the Allied troops stationed there. Again, during the campaign in Burma, Chinese forces fought side by side with British and Indian troops.

Another phase of the Sino-Japanese war was the appearance in 1940 of the American Volunteer Group—popularly known as the "A.V.G.'s". These "Flying Tigers" are today a part of the United States Army and Air Force in India. While they were defending the Burma Road they held the enviable record of having shot down or destroyed 22 Japanese planes to each one of their own.

In raids on Chinese open cities, the Japanese have killed approximately 70,000 civilians and have wounded another 100,000. 1939 was the worst year, there being 2,613 raids which killed 28,184 and wounded 31,094. The first raids on Chungking were on May 3 and 4, 1939, in which the killed and wounded totalled 10,000. In an anniversary raid two years later, the Japanese used the same number of aircraft, but only five persons were killed. In the two years interval Chunking had built up a system of underground shelters dug deep into the hills, which today make Chungking one of the safest capital cities in the world, but at the same time one of the most uncomfortable.

The China of the early 20th century is no more. To-day China is in the forefront of the struggle against the aggressor nations. She has one leader, one government and one motive force, one ambition—to drive the Japanese out of China. Then will come the period of reconstruction.

"THERE SHALL BE NO PEACE UNTIL EVERY JAPANESE SOLDIER IS DRIVEN FROM CHINESE SOIL" —MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

It was kit inspection, and the Orderly Officer approached Private Jones with the usual questions.

"Three shirts, Jones?"

"Yes, sir. One on, one in the wash, and one in the box."

"Two pairs of boots?"

"Yes, sir. One pair on and the other in the box."

"Two pairs of socks?"

"Yes, sir. One on and one in the box."

"Good. Now where is the box?"

"Don't know, sir. I've lost it."

The Jap Soldier Is A

Walking Supply Train!

Equipment taken from captured Japanese snipers has proved surprisingly complete. It enables each man to fight independently for from two weeks to a month behind enemy lines, if he can get a minimum of food and water from the countryside.

Equipment of this type apparently has made Japanese infiltration tactics possible in Malaya as well as elsewhere.

A sniper sent on such a mission carries a gas mask; a green combination mosquito net-camouflage hood covering his helmet, head and shoulders; a green, corded net to camouflage the rest of his body and a black wire eye screen to protect him from sun glare.

He also carries a coil of rope for miscellaneous uses, including climbing trees and tying himself to trunks and branches to prevent the rifle's recoil from dislodging him. Then he has a five-inch-long sack of rice, a small bag of hardtack, a half pound of hard candy, a package of concentrated food, a can of field rations, a small can of coffee and vitamin pills.

Besides these articles he carries a can of chlorine to purify water, a mess kit, a canteen, an antidote for mustard gas, quinine, stomach pills, gauze pads, roll and triangular bandages, spare socks, gloves, a toothbrush and a flashlight. The flashlight has rotating, vari-coloured lenses, one colour apparently intended as a sign of recognition.

A half dozen spare lenses for the eyeholes of the gas mask include some usable in zero and sub-zero weather.

The medical supplies are packed in a net of wicker baskets and in the gas mask.

Despite the number of articles, the packs are far from bulky. Most of the equipment is not very substantial.—("N. Y. Times.")

All that that is left of her home.

Vital Need Of Second Front

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

JULY 17.

While there are yet no signs of any abatement of the great German offensive in Southern Russia, the lull which had temporarily descended on the battle of Egypt was broken a week ago and fierce fighting has again been resumed a little to the west of Al Alamein.

Thousands of miles divide these two battlefronts but there is an organic relation between them which we must always bear in mind. The two offensives may or may not be designed as a giant pincer movement against the Middle East but at any rate their aims are identical. Hitler's legions are striking towards oil as their immediate objective. The possession of the oil wells of Iran and Caucasus is vitally necessary for the Wehrmacht. Otherwise it is difficult to see how Hitler will be able to keep his Panzers in the field and his Luftwaffe in the air next year.

Hitler has collected immense booty from the countries he has overrun in Europe but he has gained precious little oil, the Rumanian wells providing but a moiety of his garantuan requirements. In striking for oil, moreover, Hitler is stretching a hand towards Japan, which is presumably better served with oil now, in spite of the destruction of the wells in Java and Burma. This would act as a sort of global pincer for the Axis, the three partners shaking hands somewhere in India if all their ambitious plans succeed!

Watch Japan

For the last two months and especially after the shattering blow it received in the Midway battle, Japan is more or less quiescent except in China. But we must not overlook its menace which is looming ominously over China, India, Australia—and even Russia. General Tojo may be temporarily busy consolidating his gains in the territories he has seized but he knows that he cannot postpone the hour of reckoning for long. Indeed, it is in his interest to begin a fresh offensive before his enemies are ready to begin their own.

Where will it be? With Britain and the United States rapidly gathering strength, an attack either on India and Ceylon or Australia is likely to prove a long-drawn affair. Nor is it worth its while to bog down its armies in the endless expanse of China. Russia is always a formidable foe but it is being fully stretched by Germany. If the Germans are able to batter into Caucasus, it will provide an excellent opportunity to Japan to pay off its own old scores in Siberia. Japan has always been extremely anxious over the proximity of the naval base of Vladivostok. If it can occupy that fortress, as it did Singapore, and press back the Russian armies a few hundred miles, it will have removed a long-standing threat to its security.

Hitler has long been urging Tojo to attack Russia. All his requests have been conveniently ignored so far and Tojo has pursued the interests of his own country without any reference to that of Germany and Italy. A situation is likely to arise, however, where there would be an identity of interest of all the three Axis Allies. While Russia is waging a life-and-death struggle in the West, it cannot remain heedless of the danger that threatens her in the East. A whole independent army has been kept ready to face the Japanese menace but it will be a superhuman ordeal to be obliged to wage a war on two fronts simultaneously.

Grim Irony

It is a grim irony that while Russian spokesmen have been for months appealing to their Allies to open a second front in Europe, they have instead been compelled to prepare themselves for a second front in Asia! Soviet diplomatic opinion is naturally becoming more insistent in this connection as the German armies penetrate deeper into Russia. The immediate opening of a second front will alone relieve the pressure on the Red Army.

The frequently heard observation that Britain is gathering her strength to deliver a massive and final assault on Germany in 1943 is not merely misleading but positively deceptive and dangerous. For—taking the worst view—if Hitler is enabled to wage a successful one-front war and knock the Russians out of the ring, all talk of a second front will vanish into thin air for ever! Then the boot will, indeed, be on the other leg and instead of waiting for the Allies to open their second front, Hitler will proceed with his own long-deferred plan of invading Britain.

It may be that Britain may not be fully prepared now for such a Herculean task. But risks must be taken. Five divisions to-day are worth fifteen next year. As M. Alexandrov of the Central Committee of the Communist Party noted the other day, Allied resources and possibilities must be exploited in time. It is now when the Wehrmacht is locked in a mortal embrace with the Red Army that Britain must strike with whatever she has got instead of waiting to make fool-proof, cap-a-pie preparations for some future attack. It is surprising that while even the cautious Chamberlain sent an expeditionary force to Norway in April 1940, his fiery successor is fighting shy of invading Europe in July 1942! Is there any justification in the jibe thrown during the recent Parliamentary debate that Churchill has become the most Maginot-minded of men?

Another Aspect

There is another aspect to this second front issue, which seems to have been generally overlooked. It is this that a second front is essential not merely in the West but also in the East. Russia must be relieved not only of the present Nazi grip in Europe but also of the potential Japanese threat in Asia. The Japanese will have not the least compunction in attacking Russia nothwithstanding their Pact of Friendship at the first suitable opportunity—which may not be so distant after all! There are already well-authenticated reports of Japan sending huge reinforcements to Manchukuo, which prove that she is preparing for the showdown.

The only way to prevent Japan stabbing Russia in the back is to engage her decisively on some other front. And the only land front on which she can be engaged is Burma which means that the responsibility will devolve mainly on British shoulders. Unfortunately the present monsoonish conditions do not encourage the hope of any British offensive for another three months, within which time anything may have happened. A second front in Burma—which means the re-occupation of that territory—is necessary not only for Russia but for China too, which is at present cut off from all contacts with her Allies.

The time factor is vital. The difficulties in the way of opening a second front whether in Europe or Asia are admittedly great but they are by no means insuperable. In Europe especially risks must be run, otherwise when once winter begins, all prospects of easing the Russian situation will have been finally postponed until next spring. There is every hope that Russia will singlehandedly resist Germany as she did last year. But to bank upon this for a do-nothing policy will be suicidal.

Russian Difficulties

The fate of France is a terrible lesson which must not be forgotten. Even the failure of an invasion of Europe will be worth while—it will give at least a passing relief to Russia and, above all, it will put the Allies in the right in the eyes of the Russian people. And if the Allies put sufficient pressure upon Japan, it will prevent her from attacking Russia. This will enable the Soviet to draw freely upon the army and "material" she has assembled in the East.

The above discussion does not imply that the Red Army is reduced to its last straits. Far from it indeed! It is true that Marshal Timoshenko's forces are being gradually forced out from one position and another and that von Bock is now firmly astride the Don. The Moscow-Rostov line is now lost to the Red Army and the absence of well-knit lines of communication in its rear will prejudice its movements to a large extent.

The initiative is mostly in the hands of the Germans and they are exploiting their early successes in every possible way. The Russians unlike last year have limited room to manoeuvre and unless the Nazi tide is stemmed in good time, it threatens to sweep in one mighty curve towards the Caucasus. The Orel counter-offensive has so far not materialised and it seems rather doubtful whether Marshal Timoshenko can assume it at all for the time being in view of the strategic situation and the need of defending a 200-mile front simultaneously.

A Pertinent Remark

All this is undoubtedly true but it ought not to give cause to any undue pessimism about the future. As the "New York Times" pertinently pointed out the other day: "Reading the German military 'communiques' and commentaries of last July is the best possible counter-poise to the news of today's offensive.....A year ago the outlook was far blacker, and it is impossible not to take courage and hope from the spectacle of the 'annihilated' Red Army as it disputes every inch of the most massive attack the Germans have ever made over a single point."

M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, was as confident as ever when he dwelt on the different phases of the Russo-German war and declared that the German would surely get a knock-out blow. The German casualties of the last two months have been counted at 900,000 men, 20,000 guns, 2,900 tanks and at least 3,000 aircraft. Those colossal losses have not deterred Hitler from pursuing his offensive in the hope of liquidating Russian resistance altogether. But at any rate as far as man-power is concerned, Germany cannot go on making such sacrifices for all time.

It is obvious, however, that as long as he is prepared to pay any reckless price, Hitler can batter down the Russians with sheer numbers and weight of metal. The real danger lies in the possibility that he will penetrate so deep in the heart of Russia before coming to the end of his tether, that the loss of their vital economic and industrial resources will disable the Russian from staging a counter-offensive at all while Hitler has only to dig his toes and hold on to what he has gained. The loss of the Caucasus, for example, will have disastrous—almost incalculable—consequences.

This is why it is imperative for the Allies to open a second front without delay. A little timely help will go a long way in helping the Russians to stabilise and recuperate. The pincer will then be on the Germans. It is a healthy indication that General Auchinleck has beaten all the attacks and actually pushed Rommel a little back. But the latter is still too near Alexandria for one to feel comfortable. Unless Rommel is pushed back decisively to his pre-offensive positions—at least and made to stay put there, there is no possibility of a second front in Europe. That is how Egypt is still casting its shadows over the Caucasus.

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TO DYE ONCE A MONTH ONLY. A boon to ladies with long hair—no staining of skin—no smell—makes hair beautiful, black, soft, glossy, Dye penetrates through the roots, stimulates natural pigment—does not produce headache, swilling of face, cold—Rs. 9 per dozen V. P. extra. *Agents Wanted everywhere.*

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ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Do rag. 5-15 Afzal Husain. 5-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-35 Halke Phulke Gane. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Rangin Baten. 6-45 H. L. Sharma. 7 Behzad Ke Geet. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Afzal Husain. 7-35 It has happened 7-40 Ghaffar Haider. 7-50 Next week's programmes in Hindustani. 8 Curd-seller. 8-3 Apna Apna Dhang. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Adana on Sarangi. 10 Ghulam Husain Khan. 10-15 Choose your favourite. 10-35 Instrumental duet.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Instrumental melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Sawan Sangit. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 R. N. Paradkar. 9-30 N. S. Patankar. 11 Air Orchestra 11-10 Manahar Barwe. 11-30 News-play 11-45 Yusuf Effendi. 12 p.m. Das Minute Late. 12-30 Gangubai Hangal 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gangubai Hangal. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 N. S. Patankar. 5-30 G. S. Yellapurkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 G. G. Kharadkar. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Manahar Barwe. 7 R. N. Paradkar. 7-15 Hamid Husain. 7-30 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Yusuf Effendi. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War commentary 10 Haydn, Draper and the Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Songs from the stage. 8 L. D. Patil. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Ratnakant Ramnathkar. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 N. S. Patankar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Manhar Barwe. 9-35 Yusuf Effendi. 9-50 R. N. Paradkar. 10-5 Gangabai Hangal.

'We Carry Our Resignations!'

AMBEDKAR PLEADS FOR 'ACHUTISTAN'

All Uncultivated Lands For Colonisation!

NAGPUR, July 18.

Addressing the All-India Depressed Classes' Conference this afternoon Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member-designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council observed that those who came forward to fight for the cause of the Depressed Classes should bear in mind that their demands would be met by the authorities concerned if they were united and had one single organisation to represent the Depressed Classes scattered all over India.

The Depressed Classes, Dr. Ambedkar said, formed a separate and distinct element in the national life of the country. The Communal Award was a recognition of that claim and the Viceroy's August offer put the Depressed Classes in equal position with other communities. He despaired relying on the Congress or the Muslim League for safeguarding their interests. The Cripps proposal was a grand betrayal of their interests and the attitude of the three parties was a serious set back in their movements.

The speaker suggested that in future programme their leaders should demand that with a view to improving their economic condition, the Government should acquire all uncultivated lands and keep it trust for them. They should also demand a statutory financial provision for general and higher education and the share in the administration of the country.—United Press.

Kerosene Hunt Fatality

Man Fatally Stabbed In City Street 'Parade' For The Oil

The tragic story of a faction fight resulting in the fatal stabbing of one person following the hunt for kerosene oil was told yesterday.

It appears that a hawker was going round with his kerosene push-cart in the Khetwadi area. A large crowd followed him in a procession in the hope of securing the oil. A boy who was in the crowd it is alleged, was pushed, dragged and roughly handled by some one. The boy's father who was on the spot remonstrated. This led to a faction fight in the course of which an unknown person is stated to have stabbed one Chandrabali Jayashri. The victim was immediately removed to the hospital where he succumbed to the injury.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE SUCCESS

CHUNGKING, July 18.

Chinese troops fighting to loosen the Japanese grip on the Kiangsi-Chekiang Railway have recaptured the town of Kinki south-east of Linchwan.

This news is given in tonight's Chinese War Communique which also reports that the Chinese are counter-attacking near Juian on the Chekiang coast, south-west of Wenchow.

In the suburbs of Wenchow itself the Chinese have inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese troops which captured the port a few days ago —Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's Closing	18.78
Difference	—.?

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August	Rs. 215-0-0
Jarilla January	Rs. 356-0-0

Ramaswami Mudaliar And National Govt.

PATS OWN BACK ON MOVES TO BEFRIEND INDIAN BUSINESS

WAR CITED AS EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO PUSH THROUGH HIS PLANS OF INDUSTRIALISATION

"It is an open secret that those of us who occupied the present posts in Government carried our resignations in our pockets in anticipation of developments leading towards the establishment of a "National Government," declared Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar in response to the toast proposed in his honour at the luncheon party given by the President of Indian Merchants' Chamber.

SIR A. MUDALIAR'S SPEECH

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member for Commerce in the Viceroy's Executive, was the guest of honour at the luncheon given by Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Saturday. Responding to the toast, Sir Ramaswami said:—

"You, Sir, said that I was suffering under certain limitations, limitations inherent in the present system of Government, as being one of the reasons why Government were not able to put through schemes of industrialisation; you also added that there was a suspicion in the minds of the commercial and industrial community that Government were also held back because of their anxiety not to make the vested interests suffer by any active or rapid policy of industrialisation. You will not naturally expect me on this occasion to go in detail into any points of difference between your Chamber and myself on this important question.

COMMERCE AND GOVERNMENT

I would, however, like to refer, in more general terms, to the relations between Government and the industrial and commercial community as I found it when I took charge of my office and as I find it now. When I took charge in 1939 there was an atmosphere of distance, if I may so put it, between the commercial community and the Commerce Department. It was my earnest endeavour to bring about a change in the state of affairs to try to narrow the distance, if not to completely bridge the gulf and with this object I have always been in close consultation with the representatives of commercial interests, have convened various meetings and conferences, granted interviews on several occasions to commercial bodies. All this I did because I felt that the Commerce Member and the industrial and commercial community should not be in two divided and opposing camps on the riverside of the same bridge, but that there should be the closest collaboration between them and without the co-operation of one the other could not get along. I have, therefore, pleasure in acknowledging that whatever I have been able to do during the tenure of my office, has been due to the unstinted co-operation and assistance which I received from the commercial and industrial community.

HOPE OF NATIONAL GOVT.

You express the hope that a national Government will solve all the difficulties. I trust that your hopes will come true and that when National Government is in power in the country the commercial community and particularly the Chamber of Commerce will have no problem to solve or that if there are any problems they would be solved immediately on being stated.

It is an open secret that those of us who occupied the present Government carried our resignations in our pocket in anticipation of developments leading towards establishment of a National Government Therefore, it cannot be said that I am jealous of the establishment of a National Government or that we were in any way against that happy day.

WAR AS EXCUSE

When you suggest that industries in this country have not progressed, naturally I cannot agree with you. I am, however, not responsible for what happened during the two decades after the last war, for I was not concerned with that period. I will confine myself to the period of my office. You refer to constitutional limitations, and the suspicion about the preservation of vested interests as coming in the way of more rapid efforts. While not subscribing to these reasons, I will mention another important factor, namely, the limitations and inhibitions consequent upon the war which naturally presented their own difficulties in going ahead with our plans. Let me, at the same time, make it clear that I am not here to apologise for anything that I may not have been able to do.

I will only add that my heart was as much in the work of the development of industries in the country as that of any of our critics. The plans I had in view immediately I took office had all to be thrown overboard because of the war.

LAHORE STUDENTS ARRESTED

Sequel To Pro-Congress Demonstration

LAHORE, July 18.

Eleven workers of the Punjab Students' Federation, including Mr. Yashpal, the Convener of the Federation, were arrested in Lahore this evening under the Defence of India Rules for alleged defiance of the orders prohibiting processions. They were proceeding on cycles carrying placards in support of the Congress programme, but were stopped by the police when they approached the Mall and were removed to the civil lines police station.—A. P.

JAP MORALE CRACKING

BOMBAY, July 18.

It has been learned that recent bombings of Japanese military establishments in Canton by Allied aircraft have had a demoralising effect on the enemy there. Indicating their excitement over the Allied bombings, the Japanese authorities are forcing the population to evacuate the city every morning, while military establishments have been removed to a new site.

RAID ON JAP BASES

"It is now learned that during the attack on the docks in the Japanese concession at Hankow on July 2, twelve 100 kilogram bombs were dropped on the docks and warehouses. There were several near misses on ships.

SURPRISE FOR JAPS

On July 3, Allied bombers with a fighter escort, attacked the Nanchang aerodrome. The Japanese were completely taken by surprise. Runways and hangars were seriously damaged. Three planes trying to take off as well as several planes grounded on the field were destroyed. One enemy plane trying to intercept our formation was shot down. One of our fighters was lost, but the pilot was saved. All our bombers returned safely.

"On July 16, Allied bombers with fighter escort, attacked the waterfront at Hankow with very satisfactory results."

CHINESE BEAT ENEMY BACK

Last night's war 'communique' issued in Chunking reported widespread activities in Chekiang, Kiangsi and Suiyuan and stated that Chinese forces were more than holding their own. In eastern Chekiang, the Chinese repulsed several Japanese assaults outside the city of Wenchow.

Miss Gokhale Released

POONA, July 18.

Miss Godavari Gokhale and Mrs. Meenakshee Karhadkar, security prisoners under detention in the Yeravda Central Prison, have been released to-day.—A. P.

Rommel's Panzers Punctured

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.

Thousands of gallons of petrol —the lifeblood of the Panzers— were destroyed last night soon after they had been landed at Mersa Matruh, Rommel's most advanced supply base on the North African coast, says Reuter's special correspondent.

British naval aircraft in one of their biggest sorties since the desert battle began, dropped tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs on a large dump of four gallon drums. The blaze spread rapidly.

Pilots over the target area after fires had started reported that they grew rapidly until they could be seen many miles away. Several near misses were scored under the stern of a small petrol ship from which the drums had probably been unloaded. It is believed that she was damaged and may have sunk later.

Meanwhile other naval aircraft sought out and bombed heavy concentrations of tanks and motor transport behind Rommel's lines south-west of El Alamein—amounting altogether to about 2,000 vehicles.—Reuter.

Congress Out To Test 'Bona Fides' Of United Nations

VICEREGAL EXPANSION HAS FALLEN FLAT

Kunzru Deplores Racial Discrimination During Burma Evacuation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

On being interviewed Dr. Hirdaynath, Kunzru said that the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council had fallen flat in this country. "The Government were still proceeding, exactly, in the manner of the Montagu Declaration, viz., constitutional progress in slow stages. If the British mind has not moved forward, since the days of Edwin Montagu the outlook for Indo-British friendship is undoubtedly black."

The British Government have failed to learn the lesson of the last war and have still stood where it did 25 or 30 years ago. It is therefore not surprising that important sections of our countrymen are finding themselves faced with a stone-wall opposition. It has decided in a mood of desperation to do all that lies within the power to oppose the National Government in the present perilous situation.

Pandit Kunzru further said that British Government were using the Muslim League as an excuse of denying us our legitimate rights.

Referring to the Congress Working Committee resolution he said: "While the Congress policy is understandable, I do not think that it is desirable in the interest of the country, even under the provocation, offered by the Government, that it should follow the practice of dealing with the problem of evacuees coming from Burma.

Pandit Kunzru deplored the fact that more Europeans and Anglo-Indians were employed by the Central Government than Indians. The attitude of the Defence and Supply Departments was not very friendly to the Indian aspirations. We cannot accept the idea that European members of Burma Civil Services have any more legal or moral claim on us. It reflects sadly on British Government regarding its desire to make India fully self-governing, after all if they prefer to place Europeans in positions which rightfully belongs to Indians.

Let the Government find employment for these men in England or elsewhere but there is no room for them in India.

Furthermore Pandit Kunzru urged the Government of India to publish full facts and figures regarding the evacuees from Burma. He maintained there had been racial discrimination in evacuating the Indians and Europeans by air and otherwise from Burma. In this connection Pt. Kunzru referred to the Burma Governor's statement in London and said that the statement showed very clearly preference given to Europeans over Indians.

Fatal House-Collapse In Lahore

LAHORE, July 18.

A woman and three children were killed and three other persons sustained injuries, as a result of a house collapse in Lahore this morning. The police, the Municipal Fire Brigade and the Khaksars assisted in removing the debris and extricating the bodies.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

The A. I. C. C. Office will move up to Bombay on August 2, in connection with the session of the A. I. C. C. beginning on August 7.

The members of the A. I. C. C. have been formally informed by the A. I. C. C. Office of this at Bombay.—A.P.

COLOMBO, July 17

Ceylon's gratitude to India for coming to her aid in solving the wartime food problem was expressed by the Home Minister Sir Baron Jayatilaka in a broadcast.—A. P.

Maulana Azad Explains Wardha Decision To Workers

NEW DELHI, July 18.

Although, owing to indisposition, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, had cancelled all engagements for the day, he addressed the Congress, Jamiat and some Ahrar workers who turned up at the appointed hour at Mr. Asaf Ali's place for nearly half an hour. In spite of the temperature which he is having, he answered questions for another fifteen minutes.

Reviewing the political situation against the larger background of international situation, Maulana Azad said that India was placed in a most unenviable position to-day. On the one hand, India was still a subject country dominated by the British Government, and on the other, it stood in imminent danger of invasion by new powerful forces of the 'Axis' group.

The Congress, the President of the Congress said, carefully and anxiously weighed the consequences of facing this situation. The Congress was fully convinced that it would be dangerous for the people to place the slightest reliance on the sweet promises and professions of the 'Axis' powers with their daily broadcasts. After carefully considering the whole situation, the Congress came to the conclusion that all forms of imperialism and militarism, whether of the Japanese or German variety which aimed at subjugating other countries should end.

Deploring that the Indian people were not free to organise their defence and were still treated as subjects of another country to be exploited, the Congress President said that the Congress had come to the conclusion for the first time in its history to place the country's case before the United Nations where the profession to fight for democracy would be put to final test; and in this spirit, the Congress Working Committee passed its recent resolution.

Concluding his remarks, the Congress President advised those present at the meeting to give widest publicity to the terms of the resolution and asked the people to hold themselves ready to respond to the final call of the country.—United Press.

Pt. Pant On Wardha Lead

JHANSI, July 17.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier, U. P., and member of the Congress Working Committee passed through Jhansi 'en route' to Nainital. He was met at the station by a number of Congressmen.

Asked by a correspondent when Satyagraha was expected to be launched, Pandit Pant said: "It all depends on the decision of the All-India Congress in Bombay".

Further asked if the suggestion contained in the Working Committee resolution that the Congress was not in a hurry to take action implied that even after the meeting of the all-India Congress, the Congress would wait for a considerable time before launching Satyagraha, in order to gauge reactions to its resolution, Pandit Pant replied "We have placed our cards on the table, and it will not take time to watch the reactions or response of Government, and so it is safe to presume that the movement will be launched in the very near future after the All-India Congress Meeting."

In reply to another question as to the form Satyagraha would take, Pandit Pant said; "It is left in Mahatma Gandhi's hands, but this time, every conceivable step which comes under non-violence is possible. We shall take advantage of our strength and experience since 1921."

"Will Gandhiji start a fast unto death, thus taking the burden of the movement upon himself", was the next question asked.

Pandit Pant replied "Gandhiji may do anything, but this time, we will have an extensive mass movement which will not be confined to any individual".

Pandit Pant replied in the negative to the question whether an open session of the Congress might be called to endorse the Wardha resolution.

He also denied that Mahatma Gandhi was going out for a change to a cooler place, adding "He is better now".

C. D. AFTER TILAK ANNIVERSARY?

KARACHI, July 18.

The proposed Civil Disobedience movement would be launched after the Tilak Anniversary, and Sind was not going to keep out of it this time, it was stated at a public meeting held here under the auspices of the District Congress Committee to explain the Wardha resolution.

WARDHA DECISION

Rajaji Communicating His Views To Gandhiji

MADRAS, July 18.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed by the "United Press" on Gandhiji's Satyagraha movement said that he was not prepared at present to enter into any public discussion on the subject. He further said he was communicating his views to Gandhiji.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, has tendered resignation of his Speakership and Membership of the Assembly this morning to H. E. the Governor.

Moonje Criticises Congress

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

"The Hindu Mahasabha has never been, nor does it ever intend to be a purely communal organisation" declared Mr. B. S. Moonje presiding over the Brihad Gujarat Hindu Yuvak Parishad held to-day in the Mangaldas Memorial Hall.

Unfortunately, continued Dr. Moonje, the Congress, with the belief that there could be no Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity, had developed a pro-Muslim mentality in its desire to placate the Mussalmans. If the Congress had cultivated a stern attitude of true nationalism, casting favours or frowns upon none and treating all the communities of India equally on the basis of equity, justice and fairplay, then, there should have been no need for life-long Congressmen like the speaker to organise a separate organisation to fight the Congress. The fight of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress was purely for the purpose of bringing back to the path of true nationalism. The Hindu Mahasabha was carrying on its work in the firm belief that the day was not far off, when the Congress would repent its mistakes and its pro-Muslim mentality and come to the right path of true and unalloyed nationalism, freely merging into the Hindu Mahasabha for the glory and prosperity of Akhand Hindustan.

Concluding, Dr. Moonje appealed for the recruitment of not less than 75 p.c. of Hindus and not more than 25 p.c. of Muslims in the Indian army and said that there would thus be a balance maintained in the army, and it was this balance which would bring about a Congress-League settlement.—A. P.

NO TRUCK WITH FASCISM

Jawahar's Call To Country

MEERUT, July 18.

"The only course open to the country is to fight British Imperialism, in order to increase India's resisting power to fight Fascist aggression", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a largely-attended public meeting at the Town Hall here to-night.

The Pandit added that Indians, so long as they were under the British Government could not fight an aggressor. Therefore, the only course for them was to attain independence, and in attaining independence, they should grow so much resisting power that they might fight the Japanese and German aggressors to one man and keep their independence intact.

The speaker urged the people to plunge in the tempestuous wave of fight and better get drowned than be inactive.

In reply to a question as to what would happen if the English withdrew the Pandit said that a National Government on the basis of agreement between different parties would be established which would carry on the war in alliance, if they so wished, with the English and the Americans.

Pandit Nehru asserted that if India was made independent, there would arise tremendous forces which would change the whole phase of the war in favour of the Allies.

Earlier, in his speech Pandit Nehru said that the Congress had always stood for freedom and democracy, and in consonance with that policy, it had its sympathy with democratic Spain, China and other wronged countries and people.

BRITISH POLICY CRITICISED

Proceeding, Pandit Nehru accused England of having given a long rope to Germany and Japan by yielding to the German and Japanese dictators, hoping that the German might would work against the possibility of Russia being too strong and Japan would work against America's becoming too predominant. The Congress, he said, had all through been protesting against the British policy. Now the British were reaping the fruit of their own sowing.

Had English statesmen, continued Pandit Nehru, acted wisely at the proper time, many misfortunes would have been easily avoided. Had they agreed to the Congress demands, there would have been great enthusiasm, and the country would have played a splendid part in the success of the war.

The Pandit went on to say that the country was in a difficult situation. They did not want the Japanese and would fight and defeat them. But they were helpless as they could not fight, under the present bureaucratic Government because of the difference in methods, and as chattels. Without a truly National Government, it was impossible, he said, to create the right sort of enthusiasm necessary in a war.

Earlier in the evening, Pandit Nehru inaugurated the Provincial Women's Training Camp. In the course of his speech to women workers, he exhorted them to take their place in the movement for freedom.—A. P.

Bihar Workers To Meet Dr. Prasad

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 17.

In order to reiterate complete faith in Mahatma's leadership and seek advice regarding their role in the coming national struggle, it is learnt that a deputation consisting of members of Bihar Socialist Party, Provincial Kisan Sabha and the Students' Federation, will meet Babu Rajendra Prasad on his return from Wardha.

JUBBULPORE, July 17.

Doctor Rajendra Prasad Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Syed Mahmud halted at Jubbulpore, for a few hours, while on their way from Wardha.

Interviewed Dr Rajendra Prasad said: "The demand for the British withdrawal is not actuated by a desire to embarrass but the motive behind it is to enable India to defend herself and help the Allies in winning the war by bringing India's wholehearted support to the Allied cause.—A. P.

"SOCIALISM, THE NEXT STEP"

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

"Socialism is the next step in civilization for the solution of the intricate problems that face us to-day", declared Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, Mayor of Bombay, addressing a dinner meeting of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, last night. He instanced the industrial enterprises of the Mysore State and said that what a little State could do could be done by bigger States for the nationalisation of production, distribution and exchange. They were living in a system which was giving wars in every generation, would they march along the same tract or derive new inspiration?—A. P

Three Workers Arrested In Jodhpur

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

Two prominent workers Sjt. Shivraj Joshi and Sjt. Narsinghdass Lunker and the Fifth Dictator of the Marwar Lok Parishad, Sjt. Purosottam Prasad Naiyer were arrested by the Jodhpur Police yesterday morning. Sjt. Joshi who actively joined the Lok Parishad movement after resigning his post in the Health Department a fortnight ago, was the most prominent figure in Jodhpur city. A huge procession headed by lady Satyagrahis was taken out through the main bazars and streets Lady Satyagrahis were garlanded and cheered.

It is reported that the I. G. P. has decided to organise a women police force to handle the lady Satyagrahis whose number is increasing day by day. From Bombay, Srimati Shakuntalabai Trivedi has started for Jodhpur to offer Satyagraha and many more have offered themselves for the same.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Shud 6, 1998
Muslim : Rajab 4, 1362
Parsi : Behman 18, 1311
Sunrise : 6-13 a.m Sunset : 7-16 p.m.
Hightide : 3-08, 15-28 Lowtide 8-47, 21-48

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"The Girl in the News" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Pukar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tukaram" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Khilauna" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Jungle Cavalcade" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Jeannie" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara-Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12 noon
PALACE—"Pot O'Gold" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-15, 6-30 and 9-45 Matinee : to-day 12-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"Hudson's Bay" 4, 6-30 and 10
HINDMATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-15 p.m.
EDWARD—"Woman" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 and 9
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 Matinee : to-day 12-45
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-15 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Call of Youth" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Duniya-Ek-Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 11 a.m.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION : An extraordinary General Body Meeting of The Billawar Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION : Two religious discourses will be given by Swami Sambuddhanandaji to-day (Sunday), at Mission Library, Khar Road at 9 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Moral Alchemy" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m.

COLONIAL INDIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : A meeting of the C. I. S. A. will take place at Prof. MacLean's residence, Gowalia Tank, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. when Mr. Surendra Nath will talk to the members of the Association

DOCKYARD LABOUR UNION : The Dockyard Labour Union will present an Address to Comrade George Lobo, Secretary of the Union, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. The meeting will take place at Rosary School Hall, attached to the Catholic Church opposite Dockyard Road Station.

HINDI KARYALAYA, DADAR : The first social gathering of this Karyalaya will be publicly celebrated, under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhagavaticharan Varma at Podar Commerce College Matunga, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI, BOMBAY : The 39th anniversary celebration of the Mandali and the prize distribution ceremony of The Magaveera Free Night High School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Under the auspices of the above, the following programme will be held at the premises of the Centre.
Sri Swami Satyananda Giriji will speak of Yogoda Satsang, Ranchi. Subject "Universal Religion." to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

ANJUMAN-E-KHUDDAMUL QUARAN : Under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Khudamul Quaran a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Habib Building, Palagali, Near Dongri Tram Station, when Mowlana Jamal Miyan, Mr. Mahomed Umar Kokil and other speakers will speak regarding the malicious propaganda against Islam

NATIONAL WAR FRONT, WORLI : Under the auspices of the National War Front Worli, Mr. R. V. Marathe, Manager, D. D. Chawl, Worli, will give a lecture on 'War Economy' to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. at the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli. Dr. S. J. Meherhomji, Divisional Director, Worli, will preside.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA : Under the auspices of the Sahitya study circle of the Bombay Kannada Sangha there will be a Harikatha performance by Sri. Thimmappa Dasa on Kanakadasa, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Mysore Association Bhandaji Road, Matunga.

P.V.B. VOLUNTEERS : All the volunteers of the P.V.B. from "C" "D" "E" North and "E" South divisions, who have undergone training in Rescue work, are required to be present at the Congress House to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), for rehearsal of Rescue work.

GUMASTA MAHAMANDAL : Under joint auspices of Madanpura Gumasta Mandal and Chuna Bati Kamgar Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the office of Madanpura Gumasta Mandal.
Under the auspices of Gumasta Mahamandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpati.
In case it rains heavily, then meetings will be held at Mahamandal Hall, 42 Kennedy Bridge.

PREPARATIONS FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

B. P. C. C. Appoints Various Committees

At the meeting of the B.P.C.C., which was held on Friday, seven special Committees have been set up, with power to coopt for making arrangement for the forthcoming A.I.C.C. Session to be held in Bombay on 7th August and subsequent days. These Committees are as follows :—

RECEPTION COMMITTEE : 1. Shri Jhinabhai P. Joshi Chairman; 2 Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai; 3 Prof. D. R. Gharpure; 4 Shri Shantikumar N. Morarji; 5 Shri V. M. Nagwekar; 6 Shri S. G. Songaonkar; 7 Shri Joachim Alva; 8 Narbheram N. Popat; 9 Smt. Shantabai G. Vengasarkar; 10 Shri Babubhai M. Master; 11 Shri Gordhandas G. Morarji; 12 Shri Motichand G. Kapadia; 13 Shri Y. K. Khadilkar; 14 Shri K. K. Shah and 15 Shri P. K. Savant Secretary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE : 1 Shri Mangaldas M. Pakvasa Chairman; 2 Shri Jhinabhai P. Joshi; 3 B. A. Khimji; 4 Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi; 5 Shri Devji Ratansey; 6 Shri Manibhai J. Sheth; 7 Shri Vithaldas Govindji; 8 Shri Vasantram Jamietram; 9 Shri Maneklal N. Vakharia; 10 Shri Rattansey Champsi; 11 Shri Chimanlal Manchubhai; 12 Shri Nanubhai V. Desai; 13 Shri Hiralal A. Dave; 14 Shri Purshottam Vrajlal; 15 Shri Soonderdas Morarji Secretary.

ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE : 1 Shri Govindlal Shivlal Chairman; 2 Shri R. M. Khandre; 3 Shri V. M. Kande; 4 Shri Mohanlal M. Desai; 5 Shri V. A. Karapurkar; 6 Sardar Pratap Singh; 7 Shri Govindbhai J. Patel and 8 Shri K. S. Dharia Secretary.

REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE : 1 Shri G. N. Desai Chairman; 2 Shri Ratansey Champsey; 3 Shri V. R. Tulla; 4 Shri Babulal P. Makharia; 5 Shri Jagdeoshankar Sharma; 6 Shri V. B. Korgaonkar; 7 Shri R. K. Achrekar; 8 Shri V. B. Worlikar; 9 Shri Shivlal Patva and 10 Shri M. B Vora Secretary.

PANDAL & MEETING ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE : 1 Shri G. P. Hutheesingh Chairman; 2 Shri S. D. Dongre; 3 Shri Baburao Gholap; 4 Shri Kasni Prasad Singh; 5 Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi; 6 Dr. D. D. Sathaye; 7 Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik; 8 Shri V. B. Gandhi; 9 Shri Rajaram Trivedi; 10 Shri R. D. Singh and 11 Shri S. V. Sovani Secretary.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEE : 1 Shri Ishwarbhai S. Patel Chairman; 2 Shri K. L. Borkar; 3 Shri P. J. Alvares; 4 Shri K. K. Khadilkar; 5 Shri Amrabarm Talakchand Desai and 6 Shri R. M. Desai Secretary.

MEDICAL & SANITATION COMMITTEE; 1 Dr. M.D.D. Gilder Chairman; 2 Dr. Jethalal Vora; 3 Shri P. R. Lele; 4 Shri R. S. Wagh; 5 Shri S. V. Pupala and 6 Dr. T. R. Naravane Secretary.

TEA PARTY TO PUNJABI : To meet Mr. K. L. Punjabi I.C.S., Director of Civil Supplies, the Muslim Area Civil Defence Committee will give a tea party at Neighbourhood House, Nagpada to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

SAYAJIRAO SANGEET KALA BHAVAN : On behalf of this Kalabhavan there will be a programme of music to-day (Sunday, at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, Vahidina Mansion, Poibawadi. Prof. Yeshwantrao will give vocal music in the attendant raginis of Hindol Rag

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL : Under the auspices of Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, a meeting of distribution of books to poor and deserving students from the Chambhar community will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Arya Samaj Hall, Lower Parel, (opposite B.B. & C.I. Rly. workshop) when Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal S. Motilal, will occupy the chair.

BISA DAY IN BOMBAY : Under the auspices of Jodhpur Rajya Parishad, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Bullion Exchange, Hall, Javeri Bazar, in commemoration of Sjt. Ralmukandji Bisa of Jodhpur State. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi will preside
Prabhat Pheri will start from Narnarayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road, at 6 a.m.

ROHIDAS SHIKSHANA PRASARAK SAMAJ : Under the auspices of this Samaj a prize distribution ceremony will be held under the presidency of Seth Vithaldas D. Govindjee, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel High School Hall, opposite G.I.P. Rly., workshop, Nare Park, Parel. Prizes will be distributed to deserving Harijan students.

BOMBAY SEVA DAL RALLY : A rally of all volunteers old and new recruits, of the Bombay Seva Dal will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House, when the G.O.C. of the Dall will give instructions regarding the training for the ensuing A.I.C.C. Session to be held on 7th August and subsequent days in Bombay.

MALVAN CHARMAKAR SEVA SANGH : A prize-distribution ceremony of this Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Sardar High School, 12th Khetwadi, Bombay 4.

B. C. S. M. C. DRIVERS' UNION : A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. to consider :— (1) opening of grain shops and (2) adult education classes.

TO-DAY'S EXHIBITION FOOTBALL AT PAREL : For the first time the Royal Navy are visiting the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, to play an Exhibition Football Match, against a Combined team from the 2nd Division of the Harwood League. The kick off is at 5-45 p.m.

FRIENDS' OF SOVIET UNION : A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the office the Union, Stone Bldg., Girgaum.

M. R. PARANJPE DEAD

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, who was the member of the Senate of Bombay University and of the Maharashtra University Committee, died of dropsy on Saturday night at the residence of his brother Principal G. R. Paranjpe of the Royal Institute of Science. The late Mr. Paranjpe was well-known as an educationalist.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF EDITORS' CONFERENCE

The Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference concluded its work on Saturday. The President and members of the Committee were entertained to lunch on Saturday at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the "Times of India." The Marathi Journalists' Association gave a tea party to them at Tambe's Health Home and they were entertained to a dinner at the Taj by Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

TRAMWAYMEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES

CALCUTTA, July 18.
The Calcutta Tramwaymen's strike continued today. In the meantime efforts are being made by leaders of the Workers' Union and the Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal for an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Some of the leaders of the workers met the Labour Commissioner this afternoon when the latter explained the viewpoints of the Government regarding the strike. He also discussed with the leaders the grievances of the strikers.—A. P.

Mayor's Relief Fund Meeting

The Mayor of Bombay writes :—
"You are aware of the tragedy that took place at Churchgate Reclamation on 28th June, when a five storeyed building under construction suddenly collapsed, claiming a heavy toll of human lives and a number of casualties. Soon after the tragedy, I issued a public appeal for funds to afford relief and assistance to those who had suffered as a result of the house collapse. In response to my appeal a sum of over Rs. 32,000 has been contributed by the generous public of Bombay to the Fund started by me. As it is necessary to take steps to administer the Fund properly, I am calling a meeting of representative citizens of Bombay at the Corporation Hall on Thursday, the 23rd July 1942, at 10-30 a.m. (Bombay Time) i.e. at 11-9 a.m. (Standard Time).

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.
The following further donations have been received in aid of the Mayor's Fund :—

Already announced Rs. 28,534-0-3; His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 200; Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, Rs. 1,500; Members of the Silk Merchants Association, Rs. 667-4; Staff of Ranjit Movietone, Dadar, Rs. 549; Proprietor, Ranjit Movietone, Dadar, Rs. 501; Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Rs. 500; Charities of Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia Rs 200.
Including other sums total on Friday is Rs 34,358-0-3.

Bombay Toddy Tapping Rules

In exercise of the powers conferred, the Commissioner of Excise Bombay by Section 35A of the Bombay Abkari Act 1878 has issued the Bombay Toddy Tapping rules 1942 which appear in the Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Council, together with the accounts for the year 1941, has been published and which will be placed before ordinary general meeting on 4th August 1942. During the year under review 670 new Members were admitted to the Institute 565 Ordinary Members, 5 Associates and 1 Fellow relinquished their Membership. During the year there were 29 fellows, 98 associates, 4,217 members. The number of entries for the Associate Examination in 1941 was 1,734. This number is the highest on record The Examination was held at 105 Centres Of those who sat for the Examination, 159 candidates gained the Associate certificate and 254 candidates completed Part I of the Examination.
The prizes were awarded to the following :—"The Sir Norman Murray Prize" (Gold Medal) for the candidate obtaining the highest aggregate marks in the subjects of Part II of the Examination : Mr. Krishna Iyer Venkatraman, Indian Bank, Ltd., Alleppey "The Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala Prize" for Banking : Mr Krishna Iyer Venkatraman, Indian Bank, Ltd., Alleppey.
To bring the Journal into line with other similar Journals and to make it more useful to bankers generally two new features were introduced, namely, Financial Review of each quarter and detailed information regarding Scheduled Banks and Banking in India generally.
As in previous years, interesting programmes of eleven lectures were arranged at Bombay and other Centres and Sub-Centres. The lectures were well attended and much appreciated by Members.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

OCTOBER
New York, July 18.

Previous closing	18.80
To-day's opening	18.88
Difference	+.08

To-day's closing see Stop Press

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 18.
Following are the New York opening ranges :—
July (18.64/64) not received
October (19.08/06) not received
December (19.19/19) not received

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 18.
SEEDS
Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£27 1/8 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta July/August unquoted
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 18.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 18.
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, July 18.
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed
LONDON SILVER
London, July 18.
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed
CROSS RATES
London, July 18.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30 36) 30.36
DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 18
Following a decline of 26 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 215 for Broach J/A delivery and after declining to Rs. 213 recovered to Rs. 215 on short covering. I. C. C. January opened at Rs. 359 and declined to Rs. 355 on increased selling. The market was irregular, but looks like a sale on a rise.
Later on trading was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. New January was quoted at Rs. 354/8 and Broach stood at Rs. 313/8. Towards the close there was scattered buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

I. C. C. January	Rs.	355	4 0
I. C. C. March		348	8 0
BROACH July/August		214	12 0
OOMRA July		200	8 0
BENGAL July		unquoted	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 18
Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4 03 3/4 at New York.
London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 52-10-3. The local market was quiet with scattered selling Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	51	7 6
Ashad		51	6 6
Sovereigns		38	13 0

SILVER

Ready		84	2 0
Ashad		83	9 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 18
The market ruled quietly steady with negligible price movements. Tata Deferreds were quoted at 1502-8 and Tata Ordinaries at 302. Bombay Dyeings ruled around 1292-8. Indian Irons were steady at 27.
The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—
Tata Deferreds (1500) 1500 1505 1502-8
Tata Ordinaries (302) 302 303 302
Tata Ordinary 302; Tata Deferred 1502/8; Indian Iron 27; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18; Bombay Dyeing 1292/8; Central India 382/8; Century 483/12; Gokak 261/4; Kohinoor 495; Simplex 207; Andhra Valley 1620; Tata Hydro 171/4; Tata Power 1531/4; Associated Cement 170; Belapur 226/4; Bombay Burma (old) 222/8

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 10th July :—

Demand Liabilities in India	274,60,16,000
Time Liabilities in India	97,60,57,000
Cash in India :—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	10,74,34,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,05,89,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	31,96,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	52,19,22,000
Advances in India	99,35,52,000
Bills discounted in India	1,86,50,000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 18.
Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 230 October 232
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 285; October 286.
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 404; October 407.
Yarn No. 40s August 600; October 605
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted B. T. knowing Sanskrit for teaching between 7 and 9 p.m. Apply personally between 7 and 8 p.m. on Monday, 20th July, 1942, at Karnatak Free Night High School, 17 Kumpta Street, Fort. (16575)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy, Best Correspondence Course in India guaranteed. Easily learnt. Diplomas granted. Enables to treat even diseases baffling other systems. Scholarships for deserving. Apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore (16565)

U. P. Poultry Association, Luck now. Training:—Poultry training classes commence from 15th August 1942. Apply to the Secretary. (9023)

Secure Jobs. Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Imparts expert training Shorthand Typewriting, etc. Charges moderate. Ladies special accommodation (16576)

174. BOOKS

Books—Secondhand available cheap and books purchased. Orders supplied. Shri Bharat Book Depot, Thakurdwar, Bombay. (16563)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Eye Cataract; Dimness; Cuts improves sight. Wasting time to Doctors, Hospitals. Write with stamp G. M. Makwana, Malad. (16345)

Genuine Waaning Tilly Oil—Dutch Drops—A famous household remedy for disease of the Liver, Kidney, Gall system, Metabolism, Gout, Rheumatism, Colic and Constination, Piles extra. Write for full particulars to The Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (16578)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Sole Agents, Agents, Stockists and Canvassers for the distribution of Gin, Orange Gin, Brandy, Whisky and Rum throughout India. Apply immediately giving full particulars of territory required with Bank reference to The Karnal Distillery Co., Ltd., Karnal, Punjab. (16555)

Wanted Stockists and travelling agents for canvassing orders for Kohinoor rolled gold cutting bangles, collar and sari pins, bracelets, lovelacks, etc. Good commission. Deposit essential for samples. Apply with two annas stamp for catalogue and terms to: Kohinoor Rolled Gold Co., Chilakalapudi. (16526)

"THE SWEET VIOLIN-TOUCH IN 'PHIR MILENGE' MAKES ROMANCE SWEETER!"

—Was the verdict of Thousands yesterday!

MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer

MINERVA PRODUCTION

PHIR MILENGE

Direction : SOHRAB MODI

Starring:

SARDAR AKHTAR, Sadiqali, Meena, Singh

Book your Seats in Advance

CENTRAL —GIRGAUM—

To-day Matinee at 12-30 p.m. Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

—An Evergreen Release—

SONG, DANCE and MUMTAZ SHANTI

Co-starred with ULLHAS in Bombay Talkies' Speed-Show

BASANT

Premiere, 1 p.m. *SATURDAY NEXT* at MAJESTIC

MOTHER'S LOVE

AS PURE AS THE HOLY WATER OF THE GANGES

KIRTI'S GREAT PICTURE

MATA

—MOTHER—

Direction: GUNJAL
Story: DAVE

Cast:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
CHANDRAKANT, MOTI,
MUBARAK, URMILA DEVI,
BHUDO ADVANI

2nd Triumphant Week!

SWASTIK

PATHE CINEMA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee 12-30 p.m.

Advance Film Exchange Release.

PROTIMA'S PIQUANT PERSONALITY CAPTURES PICTURE-GOERS!

MEET THE BACHELOR WITH THE BABY TROUBLE!

in

ACHARYA ART PRODUCTIONS'

Laugh-lined musicomedy!

Kunwara-Bap

Starring:
KISHORE SAHU, PROTIMA DAS-GUPTA, with ANJALI DEVI BABY LAL, etc.

Produced by N. R. ACHARYA

Now Running at

LAMINGTON

Time: Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

(A Prabhat Pictures Release).

9th WEEK OF RUSH!

CHANDRA SINGS A SONG OF TEARS! IN 'SAUGAND'

NEW THEATRES' HIT

PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN

Daily:—3, 6-15, & 9-30 P.M. On Sundays at 12 Noon.

KRISHNA

KEEP THIS EMBLEM ALWAYS BEFORE YOUR EYES & NOTE

IT'S PRAKASH

IT HAS GIVEN YOU—

BHARAT MILAP

NOW IN 25TH SILVER JUBILEE WEEK

Directed by VIJAY BHATT

Daily: 2-45, 6 (Hindi) 9 p.m. (Marathi)

Sat., Sun. Matinee 11-30 A.M. (Marathi)

LADIES SHOW—WED., 11-30 (Hindi)

LADIES SHOW—THURS. 11-30 (Marathi)

SHOWING AT

MAJESTIC

From 18th July At: PLAZA (Dadar) BHARAT BHET

From 18th July At: AURORA (Matunga) BHARAT MILAP

PRAKASH'S MUSICAL SOCIAL IN 11TH WEEK AT:

MINERVA

Station Master

Daily—3-30, 6-30 & 9-30

Sat., Sun., Matinee 12-45 P.M.

Await Release—

1 CHURIYAN
2 BIJLIKA PANKHA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

SARDAR AKHTAR At HER BEST In

दुनिया एक तमाशा

'SOUBHAGYA' Picture

Directed by DWARKA KHOSLA

The HAPPIEST COMEDY of Two Mistaken HUSBANDS celebrating to-night non-stop

51 Fifty First Night

GOLDEN JUBILEE NIGHT!

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sunday Matinee: 1 p.m.

NOVELTY

SUNDAY MORNING AT 10

"CLOSE SHAVE"

with

LAUREL & HARDY

R. A. F. ATTACKS OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY

Enemy Planes Drop Bombs On Greater London

LONDON, July 18.

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security Communique issued at midnight on Friday states: "Shortly afternoon to-day enemy fighters dropped bombs at a place on the south-west coast of England.

Later in the afternoon bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft at a place in the Greater London area. There were no casualties at either place and little damage was done.

Our fighters destroyed an enemy bomber off the south coast this morning."

An Air Ministry Communique issued on Friday says a single aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in the Ruhr and north-east Germany to-day. It returned safely.

4 NAZI FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN OVER MALTA

Four German fighters were shot down and others damaged by R. A. F. fighters when a small formation of German bombers with fighter escort attacked an aerodrome at Malta on Friday afternoon.

R. A. F. fighters suffered no loss. During the night bombs and flares were dropped over a scattered area causing no damage.

SHELTERED ALLEGED SABOTEUR?

Three Persons Arrested & Allowed Bail

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Three accomplices accused of "relieving, comforting, hiding and assisting" Edward John Kerling, after he landed on the Florida coast from a U-boat last month, appeared before the Federal Court on Friday.

They were Anthony Cramer, Helmut Leiner and Miss Hedwig Egemen Hall.

The trio were allowed bail until July 31 on payment of 50,000 dollars.

The District Attorney said the specific charges would be later depending on the outcome of the trial in Washington of the eight alleged saboteurs.—Reuter.

LORD LYTTON'S ONLY SURVIVING SON KILLED IN EGYPT

LONDON, July 18.

News reached London on Friday that Viscount Knebworth, 32 year old only surviving son of Earl Lytton and great grandson of the novelist Bulwer Lytton has been killed in action in Egypt.

Captain in the Queen's Bays (the Second Dragoon Guards) Viscount Knebworth had been serving in the tanks with the Royal Armoured Corps.

He assumed the viscountcy when his elder brother a pilot officer was killed in an air crash in 1933 during practice flying at Hendon in London.

In 1935 Lord Lytton wrote the story of his dead son's life in the book "Anthony—a record of Youth".

Lord Lytton's brother Mr. Neville Lytton who is an artist now becomes heir to the earldom. He married the French woman Alexandria Fortel.

Lord Lytton was formerly Governor of Bengal and temporary Viceroy of India.—Reuter.

3,000 CITIZENS OF WARRING NATIONS TO BE EXCHANGED.

LOURENCO MARQUES, July 18.

The Japanese diplomats due here shortly from America in the Swedish liner "Gripsholm" have reserved 19 cabins in the Portguese steamer "Lourenco Marques" sailing for Lisbon about the middle of August.

The Japanese are among the 3,000 members of the diplomatic staffs and civilians of warring nations to be exchanged at this East African port.

It is believed that they will be sent to Japanese legations in Axis countries.—Reuter.

DUTCH HARBOUR AND PORT MEARS BOMBED

Oil Tanks, Warehouse Set On Fire: 44 Killed And 49 Wounded

LONDON, July 18

WASHINGTON: According to a Navy Department statement the first attacks on Dutch harbour and Port Mears were made concurrently at 06.00 on June 3, during the early stages of the Japanese attack on Midway.

Five waves of three planes each launched from aircraft carriers south of Dutch harbour took part in a 20 minute attack which was concentrated on Dutch harbour and the near by Port Mears.

Three American destroyers, an army transport mine-sweeper, and a coastguard cutter were in the harbour together with the station ship "Northwestern" which had been beached and was being used as a barracks.

The American forces were on the alert and anti-aircraft crews opened fire five minutes before the first bomb was dropped.

No ship was hit. Two attackers were shot down.

Few barracks and warehouses at Port Mears and Dutch harbour were bombed and set on fire and a navy plane about to take off was straffed.

It is stated the Japanese navy now occupy the undefended islands of Attuag and Agattu and have constructed temporary living facilities ashore.

A 'communique' states the raid was made by 18 carrier-based bombers and 16 fighters which attacked installations in Dutch harbour and Port Mears.

The Japanese met heavy anti aircraft fire from ship and shore batteries.

The station ship "Northwestern" was bombed and destroyed by fire A warehouse fuel and oil tanks and an empty aircraft hanger were set on fire.

The casualties amounted to 44 military and naval persons killed and 49 wounded and one civilian employee killed.

The 'communique' adds there has been no material change in the situation since July 11 but that operations continue.

Army aircraft dropped 56 bombs on enemy shore installations at Kiska on July 6 and on July 11 bombed an enemy cruiser there with undetermined results.

VICHY ENVOY REBUFFED

Sumner Welles Cancels Appointment

WASHINGTON, July 18

The Vichy Ambassador to the United States M. Henrie Haye received a diplomatic rebuff here on Friday when the United States Under Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles cancelled an appointment he had previously made with the envoy.

M. Haye was therefore obliged to take his problems to an official of lower rank, the Political Adviser of European affairs Mr. James Dunn.

Before the Conference, M. Haye told the press that he would discuss with Mr. Dunn General Franco-American relations including the situation regarding the French warships at Alexandria and the Vichy Government's protest over United States relations with General De Gaulle.

NO SECRET AGENT

"M. Henrie Haye, the Vichy Ambassador to the United States, deplored the publicity given to the arrest of Mr. Jean Musa, a Swiss born American citizen who had been in his service in the autumn of 1940.

"The problems between my country and the United States are complicated enough without a miserable question like this being raised" M. Haye told Reuter to-day.

"Musa was a secretary and nothing else. There is no question of his being a secret agent."—Reuter.

379 ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK IN 7 MONTHS.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A total of 379 Allied and Neutral ships has been sunk in the western Atlantic since December 7, according to unofficial estimates here including the British vessel whose loss was announced on Friday.—Reuter.

WAITING FOR U. S. TO DELIVER THE GOODS

China May Solve Transport Problem With American Planes

CHUNGKING, July 18.

Since the cutting off the Burma Road, China has been using planes to bring in supplies from the outside world. These planes, flying between India and China, have partially solved the problem of supply which the Chungking Government has been doing everything in its power to overcome.

Chang Kaingau, the Chinese Minister of Communication stated in an interview to Reuter to-day, "It is hoped that when America has been able to deliver to us all the transport planes we need, the situation will be as satisfactory as when the Burma Road was open.

The British, the Americans and the Chinese are working in full co-operation to increase this service and when the weather conditions improve it is expected that this will be brought about.

Another of China's lifelines is the northwest route to Russia. A Pan American Douglas air line took off from Chungking early this month to prospect this route

STILL LIVING IN SHANGHAI.

There are 4,000 British and Indian subjects, 850 Americans, 200 Australians and 2,500 Frenchmen, still living in Shanghai according to figures issued by the Japanese police headquarters at Hankow, says the Chinese Ministry of Information.

COMMANDOS CUT OFF IN BURMA.

Cut off in Burma, 90 men from British Commandos have arrived at Kumming in southwest China after walking 430 miles in 62 days. They crossed 15 mountain ranges.

With them were two elderly Presbyterian Missionaries whose names are given as Mr. and Mrs. Loren Hanna of California. For many days they were without food.—Reuter.

CURTIN MEETS MACARTHUR

R. A. F. Flight Attack On Rabaul Harbour

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 18.

The Commonwealth Prime Minister Mr. Curtin on Friday met the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South-west Pacific General McArthur, with whom he discussed the general war position, particularly as it affects the Pacific zone.

A 'communique' issued on Saturday states:

"RABAUL: Wharf installations and shipping in Rabaul harbour were attacked by an Allied flight.

TIMOR: An Allied air unit on reconnaissance shot down one of two zeros attempting interception.

THE SOLOMONS: Three enemy coast planes attacked an Allied aircraft on reconnaissance near Tulagi. Two of the enemy planes were destroyed without damage to our aircraft."—Reuter.

U. S. MERCHANT SHIP TORPEDOED.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The Navy Department announced on Friday night that a United States merchant ship was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean on April 6th.

The Department has been informed that there were no casualties among the crew which had been landed at an east coast port

STRONG ATTACK ON TOBRUK HARBOUR

Enemy Ships Bombed: One Set On Fire

CAIRO, July 18.

Reuter's special correspondent writes:—There was some activity in the northern sector on Friday and some movement in the south but no movement by the enemy eastwards.

There was considerable air activity over the battle area and the enemy supported ground operations with Stukas some of which were engaged by the Allied air force

Last night heavy bombers, including American-manned and also medium bombers participated in "A very strong attack" on Tobruk harbour.

A certain number of ships were sighted by reconnaissance aircraft and the Allies attacked in force, causing numerous red and orange fires in the area attacked, and a whole series of explosions.

Some of the fires were seen for 60 miles and one of the ships in harbour was set a fire with serious explosions.

It is announced this morning that a further Messerschmitt 109 was shot down on Thursday and several other enemy aircraft were badly damaged.—Reuter.

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Pramila in 'Basant' coming next Saturday to Majestic.

Two Good Comedy Films In Hindustani

'Kunwara Bap' And 'Phir Milenge' Released On Saturday

By T. V. P.

"Kunwara Bap" was released at Lamington Talkies on Saturday noon to a fully packed house. Besides its success in North India, the trade show in the morning was an excellent advertisement for it. In a few hours the news spread widely in all Cinematic circles that "Kunwara Bap" was a very entertaining comedy bearing the Acharya stamp, which all Cinema fans associate with the polished and alluring productions of Bombay Talkies. "Kunwara Bap" is thoroughly enjoyable from several angles of view and is bound to catch popular fancy.

Another good film released yesterday was "Phir Milenge" at Central. It is an artistically presented story of dramatic conflict between an apparently orthodox and conventional, but a highly duty-conscious father and a rather impetuous, conceited, modern son, who makes too much of his love of art. But, for his love of art he is prepared to make sacrifices. He spurns his father's behest to marry a girl of his father's and mother's selection in quest of an ultra modern lady of his choice. He stumbles on one in the theatrical company he starts but she turns out to be the same as his parents had chosen for him! This introduces a comic and make-believe element, throughout the development, which is in the nature of a sweet conspiracy against the young hero. What otherwise threatened to be a ponderous problem play has been turned into a light social comedy because of this.

Sitara in 'Roti' National's coming great film.

Songs And Comedy In "Ankh-Michowli"

Apart from the emotional aspect of the story that goes at once to the heart Amar's 'Ankh Michowli' starring Nalini Jaywant now in the 2nd week at Imperial, easily distinguishes itself by its melodious songs and hilarious comedy. It is interesting that the songs and the comedy in the film are the outcome of two different aspects of the story. The songs are there to enhance the emotional appeal of the film while the comedy touches are the outcome of the witty dialogue. Perhaps 'Ankh Michowli' is the first Indian Film which maintains the emotional pitch in spite of witty dialogue.

Naturalness Of Building Characters Of "Khan-Daan"

There are some remarkable features of "Khan-Daan" that put it on a special level. One of these features is the nature of the screen-play. The story develops, not on set lines, but on lines natural to the characters.

The events follow inevitably from the conduct of the persons in the story; and their conduct, in its turn, is consistent and logical. Chance, Fate (and the Film Director's needs for that matter) play but a minor part in the development of "Khan-Daan" as every keen observer can find out for himself.

"Tamanna" In 5th Week At Opera House

'Tamanna' now in the 5th week at Royal Opera House is noteworthy for several novel angles which the producers have exploited. The story which is from a recognised writer of Bengal is in itself novel. The heroine not marrying the hero in the end has created a sensation among the cinegoers. Packed with interesting incidents, 'Tamanna' has special appeal to the intellectuals.

"Station Master" Going Strong In 11th Week

'Station Master' the latest musical, social of Prakash Pictures which now enters in its house-full 11th week at Minerva, is maintaining the same standard in public esteem by drawing unusual big crowds at every show to the theatre. By a consensus of opinion and continuous throngs of cinegoers it is evident that the entirely new type of this story is giving entire satisfaction to the people waiting for novel themes. It has proved two and a half hours' solid entertainment.

'Jawaniki Pukar' At Super In Third Week

In its third week at Super Artists Combine's maiden offering, "Jawaniki Pukar", continue to draw packed houses. From the way the picturegoers have responded to the picture during the last two weeks there is no doubt that the picture offers eminently enjoyable entertainment.

"Pot O' Gold" At Palace

Fun and Laughter, music and dancing, romance and youth are delightfully blended in "Pot O' Gold," United Artists' tuneful comedy with music which is shown at Palace this week. Brilliantly directed by George Marshall, the production has a great acting cast headed by James Stewart and Paulette Goddard and featuring the famous music of Horace Heidt and his Musical nights.

The picture for this Sunday morning show at Palace is "Alexander's Ragtime Band" starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Tyrone Power

Programme At Paradise (Mahim)

In a thundering role he's ever had Paul Muni vividly portrays Pierre Radisson, the renegade who built an empire, in Fox's present "Hudson's Bay" which will be released from Friday 17th July to Monday 20th July at Paradise, Mahim.

From Tuesday 21st to Thursday 23rd, "I Married a Nazi" starring Joan Benett and Francis Lederer, which exposes the amazing revelation of a beautiful girl's experiences with the husband she thought she knew, will be shown.

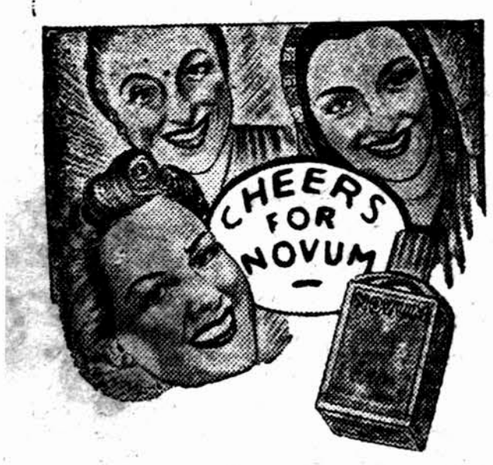
New Organisation To Distribute Huns Productions

New Huns productions will hereafter be distributed by a new distribution agency to be known as Silver Screen Exchange. This agency will finance the New Huns productions also. Mr. V. Shantaram and one Mr. Kelkar from Bangalore are said to be behind it.

When Shantaram will relinquish his present job of Film Adviser, he will either start his own new studio or work under the New Huns banner. But his pictures will also, it is understood, be distributed by the Silver Screen Exchange.

Tamil Films At Broadway

Tamil pictures in Bombay are gaining great popularity. In response to insistent public demand for repetitions of the popular films "Last Love" and "Chandrahari" these films will be shown at Broadway on Sunday (19th July) morning at 10 a.m. N. S. Krishnan, T. A. Mathram and Narayan Rao are the stars in these films.



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Students On The March

By "VANGUARD"

To-day, anyone coming from Bengal will tell you that all over the province, the people are turning, slowly but surely, away from Forward Blocism towards defence of their motherland against the Japanese, and that it is the students who are mainly responsible for this state of affairs. In Bengal, there is a unit of the Students' Federation in every school and college of every village, town and city; and the student workers do not rest content with making patriotic propaganda among their fellow-students only. They go to the people, specially to the Mazdoors and Kisans, and rouse in them the spirit to resist.

In Calcutta, in the street-corner meetings organised by the students' squads, beyond songs, slogans and speeches, there are always short plays performed. There are no curtains, wings, costumes or make-up; but the students have become such expert actors through sheer experience that they always manage to inspire the audiences. During the vacation, a few of them would jump on trams, sing a song, make a short speech and a quick collection and get down shouting slogans. As the students had helped the tramwaymen during the latter's strike, they would not be disturbed.

Some of the Calcutta students formed a dramatic troupe and went round the villages of a few districts on the frontier with a wonderful long play about the bombing of Chittagong and so awakened the peasants that the latter have formed themselves into Home Guards. Whenever a village is to be evacuated, the workers of a nearby students' federation go to it and somehow arrange to get a fair deal for the poor peasants from the Government. As there are no P.V.B.s in Bengal, the students naturally strengthen the A.R.P. and have made of it something to be proud about. If the conscious youths do not help in civil defence, who else will? If the A.R.P. remains inefficient there, it will be at the expense of the people. Yet, police repression continues; for, the leader of the dramatic troupe and the office secretary of the Bengal Students' Federation were recently arrested.

* * *

The Free Matriculation Revision Lectures organised by the Students' Union in Bombay cannot take the credit of producing Choksi who came first in the last Matric examination; but the fact that he attended the classes may be recorded.

Last Sunday morning, on All-India Detenu Day, the students of Bombay went into action through a Prabhat Feri and a cycle procession which lasted four hours during which they addressed 12 street-corner meetings which were attended by at an average 200 persons each. For the first time perhaps, in these last few years, a non-Muslim organisation went into Muslim areas and held successful meetings there.

It is good to see a student union take up the task of starting and running a Poor Students' Aid Fund, specially in these days when there is so much profiteering particularly in the price of exercise books and the cost of living has shot up so high.

* * *

In the Royal Institute of Science, a Progressive Committee has been elected in the Philosophical Association which organises all the extra-curricular activities of the students.

* * *

The Gymkhana Committee of the Elphinstone College also consists this year mainly of progressives. I hope it will not let the authorities interfere too much in affairs which must be managed solely by students themselves.

Indians Beat Europeans

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The season's football match between Europeans and Indians played on the Calcutta Football Club grounds today resulted in a win for the Indians by two goals to nil.—A. P.

Scandal Of 'India Limiteds'

Amin Exposes Activities Of U. K. C. Corporation

Criticism of the policy of the Government of India with regard to Indian Industries, was voiced by speakers at the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Association of Indian Industries, held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday.

In moving the adoption of the annual report of the Association, Rajamitra, B. D. Amin, retiring president of the Association said:—

"In the economic field as well, as the British domination continues. A recent glaring instance of this may be found in the activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. This Corporation, as you all know, is financed by the British Treasury, and therefore naturally commands vast resources, influence and prestige. This Corporation was set up with a specific purpose of encouraging British Trade in the Near East and in India which, gentlemen, smacks of the Chartered Companies of the 17th and the 18th centuries. It is scandalous that Government of India should grant preference and concessions to this Corporation at the expense of the Indian trading community. Country-wide protests have been made against the activities of this body and the partial treatment given to it. but Government so far have maintained a studied silence on the subject."

'INDIA LIMITEDS'

"And you must not forget that there are other alien concerns which bear a character identical with that of the U.K.C.C. and against which there has been equally intense agitation from all quarters including from our own Association. I am, of course, referring to the various sham 'India Limiteds' which have been operating in this country for over a decade, lured by the protective fiscal policy of the Government of India behind which policy they stalk and the very spirit and effect of which policy they undo and negate.

HANDICAP TO INDIAN ENTERPRISE

After giving an account of the attempts to start automobile and ship-building industries and the attitude of the Government towards these ventures Mr. Amin said:—

"Key industries which occupy an important place in the scheme of economic development of a country are today, as I have pointed out, under serious handicap. I shall deal with the chemical industry with which I happen to be personally connected. I am glad to say that in recent years chemical industry has made some valuable progress. Already Sodium Dichromate, Potassium Dichromate, Liquid Chlorine. Zinc Chloride, Soda Ash. Tannic Acid, etc., for which the country was completely dependent on foreign supplies, are being produced in considerable quantities in India. Projects for the production of caustic soda, bleaching powder, soda bi-carbonate and for greater production of soda ash, zinc chloride, several sulphates, acetic acid etc., are under way, and we confidently look forward to the day when these materials will be produced to the extent of full requirements of the country There is of course great scope for development in the chemical line, if the public and the Government co-operate with the manufacturers. For instance, India today produces a good many of the patent medicines in no way inferior to foreign ones. Production of these patent medicines can be considerably increased and prices reduced if only the medical profession and the public will patronise swadeshi articles. In this connection, I pointed out last year how the Government purchased their medical requirements from England without even consulting the Indian chemical manufacturers whether the articles needed could be supplied by the Indian chemical industry. The difficulties in connection with the Provincial Excise barriers and the high railway rates which I mentioned last year still continue in spite of our several protests."

Mr. Amin also criticised the appointment of Sir Benthall as member in charge of War Transport and the fact that there was no separate portfolio for industries.

C. S. PATEL'S SPEECH

Mr. C. S. Patel, President of the Association for the ensuing year in seconding the proposal for adoption of the report said: "As has been expressed by many, the inclusion of a few more Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council does not make any difference, so long as representatives of the major political parties are out of it and important portfolios are kept in the hands of non-Indian officials. Politics and economics are inter-dependent and the history reveals that political freedom is the stepping stone to economic self-sufficiency. I dare say there may be a real desire in the hearts of many Britishers to give India complete independence, but unfortunately the proposals and the pronouncements of their leaders are full of safeguards and reservations and betray that spirit of imperialism. It would, however, be foolish on our part to expect Britain to relieve her strangle-hold on India by a mere appeal to her sense of justice. She will never let go the many economic advantages she has been enjoying for nearly a century and a half, unless she is compelled to do so. Further, I believe that with a truly national Government at the centre alone India will be able to fight aggression. If Britishers do not realise that simple fact it only shows the bankruptcy of their statemanship. I wish the Britishers in India realise this."

Continuing Mr. Patel said:—"A study of the economic development of the European countries as well as United States and Japan will clearly indicate that rising standard of living has been made possible by increasing the total volume of production. This can only be brought about by building up a sound industrial structure in the country. As you are aware, India is today mainly an agricultural country with nearly three-fourth of its population depending upon that source of income which also unfortunately, compared to other countries, is very slender. The result is that majority of our people are condemned to live below the poverty line. The only obvious remedy against this state of affairs is the development of industries in the country"

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Apart from the question of economic prosperity, the very survival of a nation depends upon the development of industries. For, the successful defence of a country rests, in a very large measure, upon its industrial strength. Modern warfare involves a long drawn economic struggle. The country which turns out war weapons faster than its opponents is at a great advantage. I venture to say that the reverses which the British have suffered in Malaya, Singapore and Burma are largely due to the indifferent attitude of the British Government towards setting up, in her Colonial Empire, large-scale industries which would have saved them from their present misfortunes."

FOOD PROBLEMS

Further Mr. Patel said:—"Among the many problems which this war has presented us, the problem of food and its prices should occupy our serious attention. According to the recent 'Labour Gazette' the price of rice for instance has risen by 81 per cent, turdal by 83 per cent, wheat by 111 per cent, jawar by 55 per cent, sugar by 40 per cent ghee by 55 per cent and sweet oil by 40 per cent. In war times a little rise in prices may be expected, but not to the extent as at present and at least not for those articles which are grown and produced in the country itself. The blame for the present chaos definitely rests with Government. You will be aware that large quantities of food stuffs were exported from the country without any provision being made for building up stocks in the country. to meet its normal requirements. The present transport difficulties have aggravated the problem. As usual Government begin to remedy the situation only when it becomes too acute. Even at this stage, I venture to say, Government have not set up adequate machinery which could ease the situation."

It was announced at the meeting that Mr. C. S. Patel had been elected as President Mr Hiralal A. Shah and Murarji J. Vaidya as Vice-Presidents and Mr. G. N. Banerjee and Mr N. D Sahukar as Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Association for the ensuing year

20 others were elected as members of the Committee

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah and Mr. G. G Morarji also addressed the meeting

After the meeting there was a lunch at the Taj at which Sir M. Visweswarayya was present.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI ON HIS DELHI MISSION

Will Try His Best For Indo-British Settlement

TRIVANDRUM, July 18.

'I have perused and re-perused the resolutions arrived at Wardha under the inspiration and stimulus of that very great man Mahatma Gandhi. I don't think I can say anything else than this, that I have failed to follow or understand those resolutions" declared Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Dewan President. addressing the joint sitting of the Travancore Legislature yesterday afternoon.

DEDICATED TO UNITY OF INDIA

The Dewan President quoted the Duke of Gloucester's words as to the fundamental unity of India which should be striven for and continuing said:

"I have not understood the subsequent statement attributed to the Mahatma namely that he is prepared to leave India to anarchy or God. I feel certain practical difficulties in leaving India to anarchy. Devoted as we are in this country to things of the spirit, wholly dedicated to the service of Sri Padmanabha as the Sovereign in this country is and as many of us are—it is still difficult to leave things adrift trusting in providence, while being conscious of the possibility, nay, certainty of anarchy." Nevertheless, the Dewan President added that surely it ought not to be beyond the wit of man, the trained intelligence and true patriotism of England and India and leaders of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Parsi and European communities to come together and arrive at a settlement which many of us confidently hoped would be the result of the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps.

That result has not been achieved. "Very few great and supreme tasks are achieved in one stride or one stroke.

But if at Delhi I can help the task of unification in any manner, taking advantage of the circumstances that I have not only been a member of the Congress myself, but also a non-official member of every type of Legislature in India and in addition official leader of every kind of legislature in the country—if with the back-ground of these circumstances or accidents, it becomes possible for me to try and bring all the apparently conflicting elements together and help His Excellency the Viceroy and my Hon'ble Colleagues to arrive at a Concordat, I shall be grateful to providence. For I believe only thus in the great struggle that confronts the world, India will prove worthy of herself, worthy not only of her past traditions, but also of future to which undoubtedly she is bound to be heiress, a future wherein she will be a great and preponderant element in the great commonwealth designed and destined for great ends—if in such a great task, I can participate and render sincere service, I shall count myself blessed. If I succeed in that task, I shall have done my work and shall return content. If I fail in that task, I shall have failed in what I consider to be my main work and shall resume my work amongst you feeling that I have done my best."

WILL RETURN TO TRAVANCORE

The Dewan President prefaced his budget speech by offering an explanation about what may perhaps be called a breach of the undertaking that he had given on a previous occasion that so long as he was able and willing to do active work, that work would be dedicated to the service of the Maharaja and the State of Travancore. "It might well be asked how after having made that statement", he said, "I am about to leave the state, I hope for a short period.

It is not in a spirit of vain glory that I say the task entrusted to me by the Viceroy was not of my seeking. When the Viceroy asked the Maharaja to spare my services during this period of emergency and crisis, the whole matter was considered in all its aspects. Having regard to that emergency and the nature of the call, it became impossible to say 'no' to what was not an ordinary invitation in normal times and under normal conditions. After the emergency passes, which I trust will be soon, I hope and expect to resume my work here at the pleasure of His Highness. I may add all arrangements are being made on that basis."

In this connection, he deprecated various press reports suggesting the likelihood of appointment of some Indian or European I.C.S. officer in his place and stressed that in a very intelligent country like Travancore, rumours were little more apt to circulate needlessly than in other places. "I therefore content myself by repeating what I have already said." He averred, "that it is my firm hope and expectation that when the emergency is over, I shall return to labour amongst you."—A. P.

STOCKHOLM:— The Swede Gunder Haigg has set up another world record this time for fifteen hundred metres. He ran the distance in three minutes forty-five and four-fifths seconds.

NAZIS THROWN BACK INTO THE DON

Red Army's Fierce Drive To Hold Voronej

BUT THREAT TO CAUCASUS INCREASES

Germans Abandon Villages In Battle Of Pincers

MOSCOW JULY, 18.

The Moscow radio this morning reports that the Soviet troops have captured an important height dominating the surrounding terrain on the Briansk front, southwest of Moscow. The German attempt to counter-attack was stopped short by machinegun fire. About a hundred Germans were killed in hand-to-hand fighting.

BATTLE ON BRIANSK FRONT

Dealing with the fighting on the Briansk front the "Red Star" states: "In one sector the enemy at the price of heavy losses succeeded in making a wedge in our lines but under pressure of an energetic flank attack the enemy hastily retreated, again abandoning several villages. Battles here are continuing."

Enormous Nazi Losses

Quoting an "Izvestia" war correspondent the Moscow radio stated that the Germans sustained "enormous" losses in men and equipment south-west of Rzhev, east of the Capital. The countryside is "piled high with wreckage of German tanks", it was stated. The correspondent told how Soviet artillery tank destroyers dislodged the Germans from a fortified height in this area where they had massed a large number of tanks.

German Advance Area Expanded

Germans have succeeded in expanding the area of their advance towards Rostov and approaches to the Caucasus. Several days ago they were already fighting south-east of Millerovo. Yesterday they drove a wedge due south from Millerovo.

This brings them closer to Kamensk, an important Don Basin, town, forty miles further down the main railway, though to some extent protected from German attack from the north by the Donetz River, which flows just north of the city.

The Red Army forces are attacking the flanks of the latest German wedge in order to delay the advance. The "Red Star" describes the situation here in the face of German numerical superiority as "very complicated in many sectors."

Nazis On Defensive

North of Voronezh, the Germans are going over to the defensive, building roads, making dugouts and digging their tanks in according to "Pravda's" frontline correspondent quoted by the Moscow radio. The Germans are throwing in divisions from other fronts and units from deep in the rear. One German prisoner stated that his unit marched for twelve days before getting to the front and then was thrown directly into the battle. Two German battalions were wiped out in serious six-hour fighting in one sector.

Battle For Voronej City

Fighting in the Voronezh City area is being conducted with the greatest obstinacy by both sides, says Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow, cabling on Saturday afternoon. Hard pressed by the persistent Red Army pressure and attack, the Germans are trying to hold on to their bridgeheads and ground conquered east of the Don in Voronezh at all costs. Every yard, even every building, has to be fought for.

For example, one four-story building was the scene of an all-night battle to itself. The approaches to the house and the house itself were defended by two battalions of the German infantry.

When dawn broke Red Army men with tommyguns managed to penetrate to the lower storeys of the house. The upper two storeys continued to be held by German automatic riflemen and machine-gunners. A battle between upper and lower floors lasted four hours ending in the destruction of all Germans and recapture of the house.

Battle Of Encirclement

The German attempt, which began three days ago to encircle Voronezh by a big pincer movement, made not the slightest progress in the past 24 hours. In the north the Germans who are in danger of encirclement, abandoned several villages.

At the south end of the Voronezh front, where the Germans on Wednesday managed to establish a new bridgehead on the east bank of the Don, the Soviet forces yesterday inflicted a big defeat on an enemy division and in pursuit recrossed to the west bank of the Don.

Nazis Hurled In The Don

"On the east bank of the Don near two populated points two regiments of the 75th German Infantry Division was completely decimated. The 220th German Infantry Regiment was thrown back to the river and almost completely destroyed. Their Staff Headquarters were seized and 56 prisoners taken.

One Soviet unit forced the river Don during night and started bitter hand-to-hand fighting on the west bank. "Red Army soldiers grabbed Germans and hurled them into the Don where they were drowned"

The correspondent added that Germans lost about a battalion in the fighting which lasted several hours. The Germans generally on the Voronezh front were still feverishly diggind in and fortifying their positions. The Soviet High Command are pressing forward without respite to prevent the Germans building up a strong defence line.

Third Week Of Don Battle

As the battle of the Don enters its third week the Germans can still record territorial progress. The Russians are fighting aggressive rearguard actions, deliberately designed to kill the maximum number of the enemy and continue to withdraw according to a plan, adopted in the face of the numerical superiority of the advancing German armies.

The German Command has also had disappointments—serious interferences with its plans. That the Germans are hurrying on their southern armies is an indication of unhealthy hurry on Hitler's part. He can no longer wait.

Note Of Optimism

The seriousness of the situation remains undiminished. It is believed that the Red Army will yet have to meet not one but many more fierce attacks. The dangers inherent in the German advance and the straddling of the Moscow-Rostov Railway line are not less threatening than a week ago. But at same time it must be recorded that there is a note of greater assurance throughout the Soviet press in the past few days. The successful resistance put up at Voronezh is partly responsible for this.

Nazis Will Be Defeated

Press commentators insist that the Germans can and must be halted and driven back. They point out that despite the immediate situation, the fact remains that Hitler's army is less strong than a year ago, while the Red Army is stronger and better equipped, and above all Red soldiers have learned the tricks of the war they did not know last year.

By keeping up the present rate of German casualties the Red Army "will be able to make the battlefields in the south the scene of a big defeat of the German Army as last year near Rostov and Kalinin".

Battle Of The Ridge On El Alamein Front

Rommel's Counter-Attacks: Rome Report Of Allied Penetration Into Enemy Lines

LONDON, July 18.

Last night's admission by the Rome radio that the British forces penetrated to the rear of the Axis positions on the Egyptian Front was repeated in full by the Rome radio this morning.

EIGHTH ARMY POSITION INTACT

CAIRO, July 18.

The Eighth Army's positions on the newly captured ridge southwest of El Alamein were intact at the end of Friday's fighting, according to the latest reports from the Front. There was no new tank battle on Friday so far as is known here.

Rommel attacked with lorry loads of infantry which came on against the Indian Division and were repulsed. Later they appeared to be reforming, but no second attack materialised.

In the armoured battle on Thursday 25 Axis tanks were knocked out. Twenty-one were subsequently blown up by the British.

From the north the Australians yesterday advanced slightly to the east of Tel-el-Eisa, reaching the first of two ridges. They pushed on to the second ridge, but were unable to remain on it when the Axis counter-attacked with infantry guns and Stukas.

To-day's news indicates that more and more ship-borne supplies are reaching Rommel.

Second Axis Attack

The Australians withdrew to the first ridge against which the Axis delivered a second counter-attack. It is not clear how much of their positions the Australians retain.

AIR ATTACK ON TOBRUK

Meanwhile in the air the United States air force heavily bombed Tobruk harbour at dusk on Friday, scoring a direct hit on a large merchantman, also setting fire to a tanker moored alongside. The merchantman was a motor vessel. Other American aircraft bombed shipping in the Gulf of Bomba.

Air activity by the Italians is on a noticeably increased scale. They are using mostly Macchi 202's and few fighters. Yesterday for the first time for some days Axis aircraft attacked the Allied landing ground in the Berg-el-Arab area by daylight.

Navi aircraft are playing an important part in the Allied operations. During Thursday night strong formations of the fleet air arm bombed transport vehicles between the road and the coast west of the battle area starting a number of fires.

Some Ground Lost

Saturday's midday 'communique' states: "In the northern sector yesterday our troops made some progress southwards, but were later counter-attacked twice, and gave up some of the ground they had gained. In the central sector an attack by enemy lorried infantry was repulsed. In the southern sector our mobile columns were active. Air activity was chiefly in the central sector.

Violent explosions and fires were caused when one of our light bombers attacked transport vessels and tanks. Enemy operations were on an increased scale, our fighters shooting down five Axis aircraft. Allied heavy bombers scored hits on a large ship and a tanker in Tobruk Harbour and also started spreading fire in the storage area.

Our fighters shot down four ME 109 for no losses. Our total losses yesterday were 7 aircraft, but two pilots are safe."

Main Fighting Front

It is authoritatively stated in London that yesterday's main fighting in the Egyptian battle was in the central sector. The Ruweisat Ridge, running almost due east and west, stands out more clearly as an important point in the battlefield. This is borne witness to by the stubborn efforts of the Germans to take it from us and it is thought that the Italian broadcast statement last night of our penetration into their lines referred to the Ruweisat position.

What is the precise point referred to on the northern sector by the Cairo communique appears to be doubtful. It may be the Tel El Eisa height itself, or it may be Tel el Makhkhad immediately south of it. The latter may be a sort of bump or an offshoot of Tel-el-Eisa. In either case it seems not unlikely that the position referred to is one that is exposed to intense shelling and therefore untenable by day, which would account for somewhat erratic movements of our fighting.

Destructive action by the Imperial Air Forces has been fully maintained in attention paid both to the enemy's transport tanks and to the harbour and stores at Tobruk, which must greatly harass and annoy the enemy.—Reuter.

Berkshires Go Down

W. I. A. A. STAFF MAKE HISTORY IN BOMBAY FOOTBALL

The vital match in the Senior Division of the Harwood League was played off at the Cooperage on Sunday last. The popular interest in the tie was so great it attracted the biggest crowd that has ever assembled in a League match in Bombay. The fact that one was a purely Indian side and the other an European combination—a military one at that—gave the contest an International colour. Both the teams were hot favourites to their respective band of followers. Seeing the weather and ground conditions not very favourable to the barefooted Indians, an European friend offered me a bet of 3 to one in favour of the Berkshires just before the commencement of the match. As I do not bet as a matter of principle, I refused the offer but insisted that the W. I. A. A. Staff would carry the day easily.

By J. C. MAITRA

MURTHY TERRIFIED

So it happened ultimately. But the Indians found it an exceedingly tough job of it. Perhaps, the complexion of the encounter might have been changed, had Thomas and Dhakuram utilised the golden opportunities offered to them in the first ten minutes. The soldiers, finding themselves outpaced and outmanoeuvred, began to use their weights. This had a terrifying effect on some of the Indian forwards, particularly on Murthy, their scheming centre-forward. Gradually the soldiers increased their pressure and on the 23rd minute established their lead. I doubt very much if the goal would have been scored at all if Kadirvelu, the W.I.A.A. custodian, had not left his charge untimely.

KADIRVELU'S RASHNESS

I have remarked in these columns before that Kadirvelu, undoubtedly a first rate goalie, has a bad propensity of rushing out of his charge at inopportune moments. If he had remained at his post, there would have been no need for Rathnam to stop Rollinson's shot with his hands and concede a spot kick. Kadirvelu must curb this dangerous habit if he hopes to cutclass his rivals. Bloxham, the chief marksman of the Berks, made no mistake in converting the kick. Thereafter a mighty struggle for supremacy followed in the course of which both the custodians were severely tested. I wish Dhakuram was a little less selfish, in that case the W. I. A. A. would have equalised before the interval. Bhimrao was also responsible for an unpardonable lapse. With only the goalie to beat, he shot the ball wide of the netted area!

CHANGE OF TACTICS

Soon after changing ends, the Indians took control over the operations. Murthy, casting aside all fear, adopted the correct tactics for the occasion. The ball which was kept between the inside forwards too long and too often, began to travel down the wings at a terrific pace. The soldiers found it beyond them to keep up. Thomas brought off the equaliser with a beauty. He has scored several during this season and this was one of his best. Naidu and Bhimrao increased the tally to three and put the issue beyond all doubt. It was a magnificent victory. The W.I.A.A. deserve all praise for beating the Berks on their best day. I must add a word of compliment to S. C. Ghose, who refereed a rather difficult game very efficiently.

UNIQUE DISTINCTION

The W. I. A. A. have now fully consolidated their position at the top of the table. They have now one engagement left and it is hardly likely that the B. E. S. T. who are struggling hard to avoid the Wooden Spoon, would get the better of them. Then it may be said that the championship is now practically in their hands. This is the first time in the long history of the Harwood League that an Indian team is going to win the much coveted honour. There are many Cooperage-goers who would like the occasion to be suitably commemorated. Last year the W. I. F. A. presented a clock to Mr. J. Callan of the Y. M. C. A. for regaining the title for the civilians after a lapse of 32 years. This season Mr. Jehangir Patel has been responsible for a unique achievement. Not only has he won—I take it for granted that the W. I. A. A. would account for the B. E. S. T. in their last engagement as they had done twice previously—the League honours, but has attained the unequalled distinction of carrying away three championships in a row. They appear to be emulating the fine example set by the B. B. and C. I. Railway in hockey. Owing to an early decision, the players will receive nothing but certificates. Would it not be graceful, I am asked, to present a replica cup to the W. I. A. A. as a memento? I have no doubt the W. I. F. A. Committee would consider this question sympathetically.

FIGHT FOR SECOND PLACE

With the first rank almost settled, the struggle is now for the second place. The Berkshires, City Police and the Y. M. C. A. are in the running. The Infantrymen had a fight from the H. Q. Sub-Base, who are standing on the second step from the bottom of the ladder, on Wednesday. The latter forced a two goal lead and held on to it till the interval. It seemed the Berks would lose the fight in a discreditable manner. But they made a remarkable recovery and gained the verdict by six goals to two. Bloxham notched as many as four goals and enhanced his claim to the title of premier scorer of the League season. Thomas of the W. I. A. A. leads at present with 16 goals to his credit. Bloxham is 3 goals behind. The former has one more match to play, while the latter has two. It remains to be seen who wins this race.

Y. M. C. A.'S HOPES

The Berks and the Police are now 3 points behind the W. I. A. A. with one game in hand. I am assuming at the time of writing that the 'Cops' would beat South Kanara on Thursday. Whoever wins the Berks-Police match today, will secure the second place. It is rather difficult to forecast who will emerge victorious in this battle. Both the sides are evenly matched. So it is anybody's game. I must however remark that the Police will have to put up a much better show than they did against the Muslims on Monday last. They just managed to scrape through with a solitary goal. I readily concede that the Muslims are a fighting lot who do not yield easily. Were they not deprived of the services of Rashad, their star forward, they might have done better in the League. They have however the satisfaction of defeating the Berks which paved the way for W. I. A. A.'s success. If the Police and the Berks fail to arrive at a decision between themselves the Y. M. C. A. may step in to claim the runners-up trophy.

SANTOSH TROPHY

The draw for the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament has already been published in the press. But the Hon. Secretary of the W. I. F. A. states that he knows nothing about the entry of his Association in the competition. No official intimation has been received from the A. I. F. F. as yet. The W. I. F. A. has asked for the terms offered to the participating teams. Who will pay the Railway fares and other expenses and on what basis? Are we to understand that the conditions laid down for the W.I.F.A. staging the matches still hold good? That means that the centres staging them will pay the visiting teams 16 Inter-Class return fares and Rs. 4 per diem from two days prior to the match and one day after. If there is a loss to the inviting centre, the A. I. F. F. will shoulder it. In case of profit, it will be shared equally by them. The Secretary of the A. I. F. F. needs to confirm this.

TIP TO A. I. F. F.

I have suggested several times before in these columns that the matches in which Bombay is concerned, as well as the semi-finals and final, should be held at the Cooperage. Much water has flown down the Ganges since the W. I. F. A. proposed the postponement of the tournament for the duration of the war. Conditions are much more hopeful to-day than it was two months ago—from the soccer point of view of course. It is quite possible that Bombay will be able to meet the total expenses of the visiting teams, as set forth above, from the gate-receipts. I doubt very much if that will be the case either at Bangalore, Patna or Lucknow. The A. I. F. F. would therefore be well-advised to change the venues, in their own interest as proposed by me. With the Rovers Season in full blast, the Inter-Provincial matches are sure to attract a good deal of attention here. There is need to hurry up in the matter.

WIDER MOVEMENT THAN IN PAST

NEW DELHI, July 16.

Enquired if any spontaneous movement would start in the event of Government taking immediate action whereby no meeting of the All-India Congress Committee could be held, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Press Conference this evening declared; that that measure would produce a psychological effect in favour of the Indian National Congress.

Pandit Nehru was not willing to disclose what actual shape the movement would take. He, however, indicated the possibility of a wider movement than in the past when movements, generally speaking, were confined to peasants.—United Press.

All-India Depressed Classes Conference

NAGPUR, July 18.

"We know and feel that unless the Allies succeed in defeating the Axis, India has no chance of becoming a free country. If we now help the Allies to win the war, I assure you that a settlement of our problem will go before the Grand Tribunal of the United Nations and will receive consideration which has not hitherto been bestowed on it by the British Government. We all wish Allied victory," said Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj M.L.A. (Central) in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Depressed Classes' Conference.

The Conference was largely attended, among the prominent delegates being Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, Mr. R. R. Bhole, Mr. Amulya Dhanroy, Mr. R. L. Biswas, and Mr. Gopalsingh (all Provincial M.L.A.S.) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member Designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council who arrived from Bombay this morning and was taken out in a procession was given a great ovation when he entered the pandal.

RAJEN BABU AT BENARES

BENARES, July 18.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived at Benares from Wardha last night to preside over the Council of the Bharatiya Itihas Parishad which meets here this afternoon. He is staying here for a day only and will leave for Tarapur this evening.—A. P.

SUBSTITUTING SLATES FOR PAPER

BHOPAL:—A paper economy drive has been launched in Bhopal. In this connection the Director of Education, Bhopal, has issued a circular to all schools throughout the State stressing the substitution of slates for paper in the lower classes as far as possible and recommending other measures to economise paper.—A. P

It is understood that the Government of India are negotiating for buildings in Bombay and Hyderabad (Deccan) for the location of two of the four new civil defence schools.—A. P.

COMMUNIST DETENUS RELEASED

NASIK, July 18.

Thirteen communist detenus were released today from the Nasik Central Jail. Those included Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., Mr. K. T. Sule, Advocate, Mr. S. G. Sardesai and Mr. Vasant Bhagavat, members of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Oak, Mr. Jambhekar, Mr. Khan, Mr. Chogale, Mr. Apte and Mr. Shahid from Bombay and Mr. Limaye and Mr. Phadke from Poona.—United Press

KARACHI, July 18:— Two villagers are reported to have been killed and property valued some thousands of rupees was looted from two villages near Dhoro Naro by a gang of dacoits during the week-end.

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POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES

THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES SINCE 1905, Vol. II (Part II). (The Epoch of Neo-democracy and Neo-socialism). By Benoy Kumar Sarkar. 1942.

We have just recently reviewed the Part III of this II volume of the Political Philosophies since 1905 This part also treats its subject matter in the same way. It is in the form of descriptive and critical notes or reviews of some important books and articles which appeared all over the world. The author gives his own views here and there. He has dealt in this part with (1) Ideals and Ideals of Economic Welfare which include the period of the world-economic depression (1929-32), the epoch of economic planning in world-economy (1933-1939) and the second round of the Anglo-German war (1939-) and (2) Ideals and Ideals of International Relations which include the Versailles system under challenge (1929-32), the triangle Germany-Italy-Japan 'vis-a-vis' the Russo-French United Front (1933-1939) and the Second Round of the Anglo-German War (1939), and (3) Post-war world economy.

The book is very informative from the point of view of those who have no access to these books and no time to read them. It gives the ideals and ideals of various great authoritative writers on the political and economic problems—both national and international—of modern world.

If the author with his vast erudition and learning had written an independent book putting forward in detail his own ideals and ideals in these matters and also examining the various theories critically with which he does not agree it would have been better. The book has become a mere bibliography of writings in connection with problems which he has chosen to depict.

No doubt, there are here and there his own writings also included which give his own views on some of these problems, and his own criticisms about other's opinions. His survey is really very wide and includes all topics of political and economic importance in the modern national and international world. His own theory is that world is one, that there are no permanent racial or geographical differences among various peoples, but that there are only time differences or lags or distances, and that trends of evolution would appear to be nearly identical in the most significant particulars and incidents of thought and experience. He, however, does not believe in any monocratic solution of world problems. Hence he deals with the various plans, schemes, suggestions and experiments put forward by a number of writers as regards rationalisation, planning, autarchy, international order, policy, co-operation, law, schemes of welfare, concerning economic and political reconstruction of world's life.

He believes that revolutions are effective forces only as short-period phenomena in the psycho-social configuration of inter-human relations. They get quickly toned down to the prevailing milieu Some sort of a mutual occulturation takes place between the revolution and the 'status quo.' He thinks that a world epoch of Leninistic communism—spread over a rather long period—cannot belong to scientific and realistic thinking in economies and politics. The role of revolutions in economic and political life is limited. He shows the changes which have taken place in Soviet home and foreign policy, and also how and why the Geneva plan failed. He describes and discusses the aims and ideals and theories of the new world or regional orders as contemplated by various countries, and points out their weaknesses from political, economic and sociological point of views. He has also examined the causes of British policy in India and the Cripps failure. The policy of distrust, selfishness and racial discrimination is its chief root.

By including reviews of all types of books and questions and problems, he has been able to give us in a connected form the course of political philosophies since 1905—its main form and thought, its fundamental ideal and force, on which humanity should accept or experiment on.

S.V.P.

Sardesai's History Of Marathas

MARATHI RIYASAT: CHHATRAPATI SHAHU: (1) PESHWA BALAJI VISHWANATH, (2) PESHWA BAJIRAO I. By Govind Sakharam Sardesai. (Publishers, Keshav Bhikaji Dhavale), Bombay. 1942.

The great Maratha historian Sardesai has just published two more volumes of his Maratha History in Marathi. He has revised and rewritten the history of the Marathas on the basis of the vast new contemporary material which has been brought to light and published by a band of scholars in various parts of India. He has already rewritten the history of the Marathas before 1707 comprising the careers and achievements of Shahji, Shivaji, Sambhaji, Rajaram and Tarabai. Now he deals in these two parts the history of the period of Shahu till 1740 comprising the careers and achievements of the first two Peshwas.

These two volumes show sound scholarship in scrutinising the old and new material, in constructing a factual history of the period on an authoritative basis, and in interpreting the characters, work and achievements on a broad and balanced view of history. In spite of the lack of material in some respects, he takes you to the times with which he deals and makes the various characters and situations live before you. It is no small achievement. By a steady and concentrated devotion to the study of the Maratha history for a long time he has been able to achieve this task which no other scholar has done on such a comprehensive scale. We get in these books a full picture of the period. The author does not lose sight of the historical perspective.

Living Reality

The important work of Balaji and Baji is lucidly brought out. Both helped in making Shahu's Government safe from foreign foes and internal rebels. Their diplomatic and military successes were responsible for the final establishment of Maratha Swarajya on an undisputed basis and for creating the conditions and forces for its extension as an empire. When they rose to importance as Chief Ministers the question before the Marathas was either to advance or perish. They chose the honourable path and opened a way for its success by the Delhi Settlement of 1719 and by the defeat of their enemies, namely, Mughal Subedars and Generals and other smaller foes. Under their able guidance and leadership they did not merely conquer large parts of India but they also broke the military power and organisation of the Mughal empire.

Sardesai no doubt primarily deals with the political history and keeps the chronological thread straight and does not indulge in large generalisations and biassed statements. He also gives details of the families and the family life of the leading characters and actors in the political drama of Maratha history. We get very interesting information of Pajirao's private life and also some intimate accounts of his other family members.

Sardesai has taken into consideration all the factors—men, environment, contigencies and other forces—which go to make the political drama of the times. He has not neglected the main thread of the forces which were moulding Maratha and Indian history. His writing is very lucid, lively and has a living reality of contemporary thought and spirit behind it. In estimating men and events, situations and forces, he has not lost sight of the spirit of the times which pervaded them. He has made his histories useful by including chronological tables of events and geneologies of families and by giving very suggestive contents of chapters. There is a good index as well as a bibliography to help students.

Main Contribution

His main contribution is the interpretation of the causes which led to the success of the Maratha, and the fall of the Mughal. In this connection he has discussed the importance of Chauthi and Sardeshmukhi and the system of Saranjam established in territories conquered from the Mughals. He also discusses their merits and defects and their influence on the future course of Maratha history.

We study here why the Marathas succeeded amongst other powers in the country, and amongst the Maratha leaders why the Peshawas succeeded and reduced the Mughal Empire to a ghost of its former self and created a new epoch in Maratha history.

It is Sardesai alone who has given a good picture of this development at its various complex stages and situations. We congratulate him for it and recommend it for the scholars and general readers as the book of the times.

Marathas wanted an ideal to fight for, a leader to fight under, and a foe to fight against. Bajirao I gave all this. The seventeenth century was the period of contest of Mughals against others. The eighteenth century became the contest of Marathas against others. This was the political revolution brought about by the Marathas in the history of the country. We should go to Sardesai's books for understanding this development.

S. V. P.

A FIRST NOVEL

I am Maud Latimer, by John Shard, (T. Werner Laurie, 9sh. 6d.)

It is usual to extend to a first novel the kind of benevolence with which decent people regard school shows, amateur dramatics, drawing-room recitations and other performances of a juvenile nature. "I am Maud Latimer" is a first novel which centres round Maud. a beautiful, selfish, unscrupulous woman brought up in the sordid and peculiarly unattractive atmosphere of a lower middle class English home whose one ambition is to get away from her surroundings at all costs. She falls in love with Tom Farrar, a promising but impecunious journalist, leads him on and rejects him because of his poverty. She finally settles down with a rich old dentist whom she loathes, has an affair with his assistant and gets rid of him by administering a large dose of strychnine.

The book is padded out by descriptions of life in a provincial and Fleet Street newspaper office which are good, of a tedious and rather unconvincing murder trial and is on the whole readable but undistinguished. Recommended for an idle hour to readers who are not too fastidious and know the difficulties which confront the writer of a first novel.

HILLA C. VAKEEL.

"UDYAM" Nagpur, annual subscription Rs. 3.

This enterprising magazine has issued the current month's Number as a special A. R. P. Number. It contains several articles and other useful information on the subject which has its own importance in these days. In his article, the Civil Defence Minister, C. P., Mr. A. G. F. Farquhar explains the aims of the A.R.P. organisation and points out why air raid precautions must be taken by every one in India. About three or four articles are devoted to scientific information about incendiary and high explosive bombs. The present Number is quite in keeping with the several Special Numbers issued by this Magazine.

S. R. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"HYDERABAD STRUGGLE"

HYDERABAD STRUGGLE. By Abdus Salam, c/o the Kaisar-e-Hind Press, Fort, Bombay. Size: Pelican series. Pp. 156. Re. 1.

The book under review gives a detailed history of the agitation that was started by the Arya Samajists and the Hindu Mahasabhaites some four years ago against the Hyderabad State with the object of "ameliorating" the condition of the Hindu subjects of H.E.H. the Nizam. The author has put the other side of the medal by means of official documents and other writings, seeks to prove that the agitation was, to say the least, ill-conceived. The writer has used temperate language throughout except here and there. In some places he has unnecessarily criticised the Congress although it has nothing to do with the agitation from its very commencement. Similarly his assertion that the Congress and the Mahasabha are essentially the same requires correction. His adverse and one-sided criticism of the Congress at times is perhaps due to this erroneous conception on his part. On the whole, the book has been written with the object of bringing home to the reader the fact that the agitation was "futile."

BACK TO CHRIST

The Gospel for To-morrow—by the Bishop of Truro. (Penguin Special—1941).

This book is one of the many valiant attempts by ecclesiastic to revive the fast dying-out Christian faith. It seems to have been written on the principle that if the devil can quote scripture, a Christian apologist can quote science. The Bishop is contemptuous of the metaphysical and theological refinements of Barth, Swedenborg and others. He believes in the present war strategy of carrying the battle into the enemy's camp. He makes free use of modern psychological phraseology and of the technique of stream-lined journalism. His previous books are "Is it reasonable to believe?" and "The Spirit of Man and the Spirit of God."

The Bishop, in all good faith, seeks to make capital of the present worldwide disillusionment and bitterness, and to broadcast the good old Christian faith brought up-to-date, with the shrewd idea that now, and now, is the time to strive for an unprecedented, universal renaissance of the religion of Christ. In the humanitarian latter-half of the 19th century they did not burn heretics at the stake. They sought him out in his death-bed and gave him extreme unction to save his soul.

This book however should be most welcome to those believers who are disheartened by the cataclysmic war of to-day, and are sorely in need of moral and spiritual support.

A. CHANDRAPAL.

Japan and the Modern World: By Sir John Pratt. Published by the Oxford University Press.

This, the 55th in the series of Oxford Pamphlets on World affairs, may aptly be described as an account of the foreign policy and adventures of Japan since she came out of her isolation in 1853, from a typically British point of view.

That statement does not imply that the accuracy of the facts are questioned or that the condemnation of Japanese policy is deplored.

AN INTRODUCTORY SALES COURSE FOR LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, by Hargopal Singh Gaind, Arya Nagar, Lucknow. Price As. 14. This little book is intended to render help to beginner life insurance agents.

Britain's War Nurseries

In a large and airy room, its walls distempered and lined with nursery frescoes, forty children between two and five are eating their mid-day dinner. The miniature tables at which they sit in groups of four are painted in bright colours.

The children — industriously feeding themselves with large spoons—are dressed in gay check overalls of blue and red mauve. To look at, you would say they were "country bred" children, for their faces are round and their cheeks rosy. Yet a year ago these same kiddies lived in mean houses, with no better playground than the city streets. To see what they looked like then you have only to notice the newcomer in the corner, whose face is pale and thin, and who seems much smaller than the other children of his own age.

The children's new home is a war nursery, built in the country some thirty miles from London. They themselves are evacuees whose mothers are engaged on war work, and who are brought here for the day to be looked after while mother is working.

Social Service

This particular nursery has been specially designed and built for the purpose. It stands in a field, where the toddlers can play in fine weather. All the furnishings—chairs, tables, the wash-basins and lavatories—are made to scale. In the cupboards lining the playroom walls are toys of all kinds; dolls, engines, books, paints. In another room are forty small beds for the afternoon nap.

The scheme of war nurseries, set up by the Ministry of Health in the first place as an emergency scheme, has spread and developed, and has proved one of the most valuable contributions to social service brought about by the war. When at the outbreak of war large numbers of mothers and children below school age were transferred from the town to country districts, the problem of how to see that the children were kept healthy and occupied became a pressing one. It became still more pressing with the need for mobilising woman power for factory work. And so the Government began setting up nurseries in all parts of the country.

They are of two main types, one for children under two, and the other for toddlers from two to five. Some nurseries are open for school hours, from about nine till five, others from seven in the morning till seven or eight at night. Nurseries have been opened both in the country and in city areas, in all cases under the auspices of the Government.

At Public Cost

From the very beginning, the idea was to provide something more than a mere place where children might be kept out of the way. Those nurseries are training the children, seeing to their physical health, teaching them to be independent, clean, intelligent, and good citizens. Frequent medical inspections take place, minor ailments are cured.

The trained helpers who are in charge of the nurseries report that most of the children improve in health and physique after a very short time. And they are well-behaved too—not because they are regimented, but because they are occupied and happy.

The parents pay a small sum, a few pence a day, but the main cost of the nurseries (which includes two or three meals a day) is borne by the Government.

Some mothers have been unable or unwilling to evacuate their children under five. For these infants nurseries have been started in the towns. One manufacturing district has no fewer than seventy, scattered about the out-

(Continued on Page 21)

By CICELY FRASER

Before the war, a mother with a baby to look after had no time for any duty outside her own home. The war has altered that, for now that women are going to work in factories to produce shells and tanks, means have had to be found of relieving mothers of this domestic task.

School-children evacuated to all parts of the country have contributed models, drawings, and paintings to the exhibition of "The History of English Life" which was held at the Geffrye Museum in East London.

Our photograph shows some of the contributors to the exhibition inspecting their own work and commenting on that of their friends. Some of them are making copies of the exhibits and are absorbed in the work.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Gather around, and I shall tell you a nice little story to-day.

Once upon a time there was a bear whose name was Bhing-Bhong. He lived in one of the

He pushed the stone aside.

forests of India, and always laughed at good advice. He had been told about traps and pits and the advent of Englishmen with things that went bang, but he was so pleased with himself that he wouldn't listen. He simply couldn't imagine being made a fool of in any way; and after a while the other animals stopped talking to him for his own good, and waited to see what became of him.

They had to wait a long time, for with all his cocksureness Bhing-Bhong was clever. Clever and cautious. He knew that the men in the village down in the plain hated him and were longing to be rid of him. He knew that they planned to capture him. But so far they had not been cunning enough; he had always escaped. "Bhing-Bhong deserves a lesson", said the older bears. And one day he got it.

What happened was this. Bhing-Bhong, prowling about on the outskirts of the village, smelt the delicious odour of honey. Like all bears, he could not resist honey. He followed his nose and presently located the honey—a lovely dripping piece of comb-lying, apparently by accident, on

It knocked him clean off the branch.

the branch of a tree about twelve feet from the ground. Bhing-Bhong was a fine climber. He wasted no time. Up the trunk of the tree he went and slowly along the horizontal branch that promised such a sweet reward.

"Beautiful Morning"—Photo by M. R. Venkat Ratnam.

How Bhing-Bhong Was Caught

Now Bhing-Bhong was within reach of the honey, when something touched him. It was a heavy stone, and if Bhing-Bhong had listened more closely to good advice he might have known that it was slung to an upper branch by a rope. But in his conceit he lost his caution. He pushed the stone aside and prepared to sidle towards the honey.

The stone did what anybody but Bhing-Bhong might have known it would do. It swang back and hit him. Whereupon Bhing-Bhong, losing his temper, pushed again, flinging the stone well out of his way. This time the return swing of the stone had double the strength behind it. It caught the bear fairly on the chest and knocked him clean off the branch and into the pit that had been dug in the ground, and carefully covered with leaves.

The villagers found him there the following morning. They did not kill him. They sold him to a trader, who sold him to a bear-tamer, who showed him off in a circus. And everybody wondered why Bhing-Bhong could never seem to learn to play at ball like the other bears did.

He was too ashamed of himself. That's why.

* * *

"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"

The July issue, special number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. It is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. If you are not its permanent subscriber, order for the supply of this issue, enclosing four annas stamps, to the Manager, "Pushpa", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. You are sure to like it!

* * *

A Patient Mother

"I marvel at your patience", exclaimed a friend who had been to visit Kusum's mother one day. "You have told that child the same thing twenty times!"

"I know", replied the wise, patient lady, passing a moment to think of Rohit, Madhu and her other children: "but had I satisfied myself by saying the matter only nineteen times, I should have lost all my labour."

Once Madhu wrote to his mother, asking her if she would keep for him some "tofies" and "froot", when he returned from school.

The mother presented him with a spelling book instead!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dadu

"Child at Play"—Photos by Ratilal Kothari.

COUPONLESS RATIONING HAS BEGUN!

(Continued from Page 3)

down effected a saving of Rs. 10,000 and sugar brought a saving of Rs. 15,000 a day to the consumers.

Black Markets

Apart from the difficulties inherrent in fixing maximum prices and enforcing them, the question arises whether profiteers could leave the field, when opportunities arise in profit-making. Control orders have given birth to black-markets.

Even in England, black-markets have become common. The recent looting at Naafi Stores in London shows the extent of the activities and the ramifications of the Black Market. This firm employed about 65,000 employees. In February, however, it is alleged that some employees were approached by Black Market agents whose business lay in carrying away general groceries and perishable goods in cars. It was further alleged that several thousand pounds worth of rationed foods, and particularly articles of which there was a shortage, like cigarettes, chocolates and tinned fruits had been stolen from those warehouses and depots.

It is not suggested here that such methods will be adopted in Bombay. But it is clear that Black Market can flourish in different circumstances and by different methods.

There is also a suggestion that articles whose prices are exorbitant should not be purchased. If this suggestion is in the case of comforts and luxuries, it is superfluous to the vast majority of people If it is in the case of essential articles, it appears to be meaningless, as the vast majority of people cannot hoard essential articles of food.

Some Indignation!

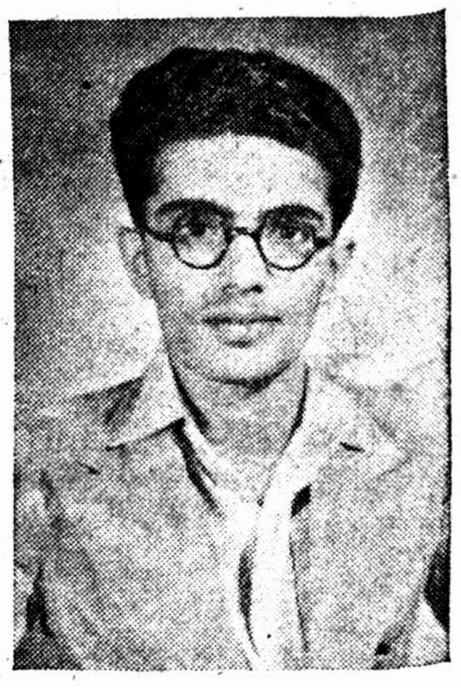
Dearth of whisky and brandy, Mr. K. L. Punjabi revealed at a recent meeting brought him indignant letters. And the Provincial Government, he made it clear, had no powers either to check prices or facilitate supplies of these articles. It was essentially a matter for the Centre. And the delegation of powers by the Central Government to the Provinces under Defence of India Rules is only in regard to medical products, foodstuffs and other articles essential to the community and services.

If this is the type of indignation exhibited for articles of luxury, it is not difficult to imagine the measure of indignation at the rising prices of essential commodities and scarcity of essential articles in the market. Mr. Consumer, working in the factory and earning his modest livelihood, may not write letters to the Director of Civil Supplies but his silent indignation is nonetheless effective. And that is why the Government and the Congress Municipal Party are bestirring themselves to check the present tendency and relieve the discomforts of the vast majority of people.

The former member of the War Office Staff was winning golden opinions as a British agent in the East until he made a slip that was in the opinion of his best friends, unavoidable.

Disguised as an afflicted beggar he stood in a bazaar holding a bowl. The illusion was perfect until he cried: "Alms, alms, Allah, for the love of."

Winner Of Bandukwala Gold Medal For 1941



Mr. Mohsin T. Bengali who passed the Inter-Science Examination in the First Class. The above medal is awarded every year, to the Bohra student who distinguishes himself in any University examination. Mr. Bengali had a brilliant school and college career throughout.

PORTRAIT OF PAT

(Continued from Page 6)

striven for it" he declared with all the ardour of a child. Scrupulously he saved every cent, avoided all fun and merriment, even though scoffed at by his fellow crew. When he reached Australia, the girl refused to marry him. He came back to the boat, moped around and one night jumped over-board. That was the end of gentle baby-faced Willie.

Sea In Nostrils

Pat was an ardent trade unionist, he had been on Union organising work for a couple of years moving about from one boat to another, building up cadres in each. His contributions to the Union Paper on labour organisation were striking. He gave me much interesting inside information about labour work in Australia and New Zealand.

I often wondered why Pat still continued to work on a boat especially when he could be an engineer no longer. Intellectually he was equipped for better things. "I have been at it for 18 years now," he explained, when I asked him. "I can't change my work now—it is too late. Moreover, the sea has got into my nostrils. I can't shake the smell off. I have tried to—again and again I am pulled back to it."

It was the afternoon of the boat drill. I gave it the slip. It was a stern Pat that confronted me after dinner. "May I sit and have a smoke",? I was surprised. It was the first time he had relaxed. "Why did you not attend the boat drill? You know you should not do that?" He began. "I am not in the habit of attending boat drills." I retorted. "These are not normal times. We have already entered the War Zone." Pat's assertion came in a determined voice.

"This won't be my first entry either." I said with the indifference of the experienced. I recalled the perilous sailing down the Thames, dodging the mines—the ten days of sleepless watch across the Atlantic, waiting for the danger signal. It was the last voyage our boat made. After it discharged us at New York, it was sunk on its return journey. It had been just touch and go. The Pacific seemed peace itself after that experience. "I don't wish to be impertinent." Pat's voice interrupted my dark reverie. "But I wonder why you have assumed this pose of indifference. You could not genuinely be so. You are too alive, too interested, too energetic to be indifferent."

The Joke Was On Her!

I felt rather annoyed, but could think of nothing to stem his determined flow. "You are too sincere to be a poser. You have too much to live for, to feel indifferent." Now I felt like putting in a protest and so began in rather a solemn tone. "I am a mere homeless wanderer. What have I to live for? I have nobody even to mourn for me, if I go down." His eyes danced with merriment. "Surely it could not be so bad as all that." "I am afraid it is." "Well if it is a sort of luxury you like indulging in, I don't wish to spoil it. The Indian people must be a jolly ungrateful lot, if you suggest they would let you go down without a murmur," he persisted.

I hated the thought of being made to feel ridiculous but I was not willing to give in.

So I continued. "One more or less out of 400 million can't matter very much one way or the other." He suddenly burst into laughter. "Unfortunately for you I know who you are. I have heard and read about you—read your speeches—seen your picture. I recognised you the night you came on the boat. In fact all the ship has been astir. Even the engine room boys came up to have a peep at you. You should hear your cabin steward hold forth—and he acts as quite the most important figure on this boat." I did not know what to say.

"That was quite a stunner you gave those Limies" Pat continued (the English are referred to as "Limies" by Americans. It is supposed to have a pretty hasty origin. The English are notorious for their deficiency in vegetable diet. When the crew on English boats got scurvey, they were given lime juice as a curative. Americans who resent the superior ways of the English like to get in a dig at them wherever they can. Calling them Limies is one of them. Pat was referring to my address at the university of Hawaii which had raised considerable comment and controversy in the press. "They need some plain talking too the smug lords in their castles." An obvious castigation of "an Englishman's home is his castle." A new bitter sting had crept into Pat's voice, a new fire leapt into his eyes.

"I don't think the Indians hate as intensely and bitterly as you Irish do." I remarked.

Vain Belief

"Probably not. No wonder you still let them hang on to you like leeches. Look at the Irish standing up, with even Roosevelt waving the big stick at them. 'Nothing doing', says De Valera. That is what the Irishmen and women feel. He daren't let Ireland be dragged in to the war even if he wanted to. The people would not stand for it— not they. They have had enough of Britain and her wars—so has America.

They are always dragging us in—pll their rotten chestnuts out for them—then they turn round and scoff at us—Uncle Shylock, after refusing to pay their debts, too! Wish we had an Uncle Shylock instead of an obliging Roosevelt to pour money and material into their bags. They not only bag other people's goods and money, but even succeed in making others fight their war for them. That is how the Frenchmen have turned so sour. They may think we are just poor fish and they the smart guys: But not always so we have told them "the Yanks are not coming, this time."

How many Pats in America had believed that—believed Roosevelt would keep them out of the war in spite of their bitter experience of Wilson and of his "Keep America out of War" election pledge.

It seems incredible that strong lively Pat O'Brien should be slowly fading away devoured by tuberculosis. That trip was his last. Was it all the last glow before the puff out? One can only think of him as the vital, exuberant Pat with his powerful strides and bubbling spirits.

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KAREL KAPEK

(Continued from page 2)

I had been told that he was gravely ill. A bright light was shining from the first floor. A car stood outside the house in the dark street. I repeated to myself all that I had heard about Capek's illness: how he had caught influenza, got up too soon, started working again, gone to his office as usual, fallen ill again, got pneumonia, and was now lying upstairs in his house, left a short note, in the letter-box wishing him an early recovery. I had hardly done this when the door opened and two men left the house. They got into the car. They were his doctors. Capek had died.

On the following day Capek's last article appeared in his paper. It was a farewell to the common people of all the countries he had visited. In Czecho-Slovakia it was said that he had died of a broken heart because he could not endure the catastrophe that had befallen his country. The truth is that he did not take care of himself. He was the son of a doctor; he had never had a strong constitution and he was perfectly aware of this. He simply refused to look after himself.

BRITAIN'S WAR NURSERIES

(Continued from Page 19)

skirts and centres of its towns, and more are being built. These nurseries are usually converted houses. One of the biggest is in an old Victorian mansion. The house has been refitted and redecorated, with coloured walls and furniture which make it suitable and attractive for children, and is now one of the full-time nurseries.

The Routine

It opens at about 6-30 or seven in the morning, so that mothers going early to work in the factories can bring their children on the way, and it does not shut till about eight at night. It caters for children up to five years of age.

The top floor belongs to the babies in charge of a trained nurse, assisted by a number of helpers. It has a sick room where babies with any suspicion of illness may be isolated—if necessary they are transferred to a hospital Clothes are found for babies who are poorly dressed, and each baby is bathed every day. They spend most of their time in cots, though babies old enough to start crawling are allowed periods of exercise round the floor.

Down below are the older infants, in conditions like those described in the country nursery. They have not had the same advantages of country air, but plenty of rest and healthy food has done wonders in improving their health and clearing up the coughs, colds, and similar ailments which often affect the city children.

The problem of providing nurseries for the small children of working mothers has always been a serious one, but it has taken the war to solve it on a proper scale.

SCIENCE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued From Page 4)

of the population, as against two per cent in this country.

The greater part of the short-term research on immediate problems is carried out in the institutes attached to the commissariats of health, agriculture and industry. It is most important to realise that the plans for work are not imposed from above, but are worked-out as a result of discussion and co-operation by the scientific workers themselves. The various plans from the different institutes are examined by the State Planning Commission and integrated into a coherent whole, so that redundancy is eliminated and urgent problems attached along several lines simultaneously.

The position of Soviet science today has been admirably epitomized by Bernal. "The difficulties", he says, "which, particularly in the years preceding the war, surrounded the work of Soviet men of science have often led to doubts in the rest of the scientific world as to the ultimate efficacy of the system adopted. The bitter test of war is showing that in this field also the Soviets were building better than we knew."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

V for Victory
For Democracy
National Socialism
New Order (Hitler's)
New Order (Allies)
New Order (Japan's)
Empire
Let us fight for freedom.

And coming nearer home we hear of:

P for Pakistan
Akhand Hindustan
Non-Violence
Self-determination
Forward Bloc
And what not.

* * *

"Good Lord!" That is how one responds to the amazing variety of these "slogans". And every day we are having more and more of them—ad nauseam. Every morning your newspaper brings you something hot and new from the National War Front. Just by way illustration we may quote:

"Join the National War Front".
"Don't Listen to Rumours"
"Do you know Japanese"

(Will somebody explain what this last slogan means?)

(And by the way we may point out that the National War Front has yet to evolve a slogan which will harness India to the chariot of war. Try again N.W.F.!....)

*

'Age Of Slogans

Any way the above quotations—and we assure you that they are all authentic—suffice to show that ours is an Age Of Slogans. Gone are the days when man—the individual would ask himself:

"What shall I eat?"
"What shall I drink?"
"What shall I do"
etc., etc., etc.

To-day man—the individual—is inclined to ask himself:

"What shall I shout?"

The old, old Biblical admonition of "Seek and thou shalt find" does not come to his rescue. The reason is obvious. There is too much to choose between. So the average thinking man is inclined to the Huxlian remedy of this confusion—we mean Huxley's (Alodus not Julian) "Do what you will" theory. And that leads to do-nothing-ism, easy-chairism—in short "idealism" without ideals. Anyway we want a slogan—a slogan which should inspire us to be up and doing. Yes! we need it badly in these critical times. We need it more than any other nation.

But let those who coin slogans and inflict them on the masses know that there is a difference in a slogan which is born and a slogan that is made. We would insist on the due recognition of this shade of difference.

★

Story Of A Slogan

Take for instance the well-known "V for Victory" slogan. The hollowness of the "V" campaign in India—we mean the "V" hair dressing styles, "V"-shaped show cases, "V" tie-pins and the rest—should not blind us to the fact that in Europe it lives as a slogan pulsating with vigour and life.

Why? Because it was not born in the rooms of propaganda ministries of the Allied powers. It was born in Belgian pastures where, one day, a few happy picnickers had gone to forget the worries of war. As they were busy in their innocent delights they heard an awe-inspiring roar of Bombers. Yes! Bombers! But they were friendly R. A. F. bombers—a fact which they discovered with immense relief and joy. It was a delicious thrill. There was a young man in this group who felt instinctively that he must give expression to these feelings of joy and happiness.....And with a piece of chalk in his hand he ran to the nearest wall and wrote these letters:— "R. A. F. V.—Victory for R. A. F."

This happy incident marked the birth of a slogan which spread like wild fire on the Continent. There it lives to-day as a symbol of victory to come—of peace eternal, bliss and happiness to come.

*

Sorrows Of A Slogan

And now we may ask how many slogans are born in India in this natural manner? Below we reproduce a letter which recently appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", as a supplement to what we have said above about slogans.

* * *

Dear Mr. Editor:

I feel unutterably disheartened and depressed at the attitude of our leaders towards me as disclosed in their recent speeches.

After having availed of my services for scores of years and even after, (if I may use some slogans myself) having "exploited" me for "mass awakening" and for "organising" youths and "movements," I am suddenly being outcasted, ostracized and boycotted.

Leaders are urging their followers (if any) to discard and ignore "slogans"; we are being told day in and day out that "slogans" are of no avail in such "momentous" and "critical" times (by the way, when were the times not "momentous and "critical", according to those leaders?)

Alas! forgetting their parenthood for bringing some of these hapless slogans into existence, they now denounce their very progeny: they even go to the length of sayings that slogans are a trap, a snare and a delusion. In fact, the only slogan they now favour is "Don't have any slogans"—that, indeed, is their latest slogan.

*

Some Agreement !

In this, it is somewhat consoling to find, there is at least agreement and unity between our prominent leaders who differ in everything else. They are asking their admiring (if slightly bored) audiences and readers not to be misled by "slogans" by which they mean, of course, the catchwords of their opponents. Fortunately, however, they have no objection to their own slogans which are based on the "realities of the situation."

But, then, what is a slogan? Our "Who's Who" (that is, a dictionary) calls it "a High-land war-cry." Apart from those in Simla, Nainital, Darjeeling or Ootee, few of our rulers and leaders are in High-lands; but those in Low-lands use these war-cries all right. And why not? In the beginning, say the Scriptures, was the Word. And what word is worth anything which is not a slogan?

Superior people sneer at others fighting for "words." But, then what else are most fights for? Poor humanity, it has been observed, is not indulging in moral failure but in bad language. How many of those who fight or even direct the present war can accurately define "Fascism" or "Democracy"?

One day we are bidden to be horrified by the word "Bolshevik" and the next to hug it to our bosoms. When a man dies for his country, what is exactly the connotation of this word "country", what is precisely the mental picture in his head? To a Britisher, is it the Union Jack, the little island in the north-east of Europe, the National Anthem, the portrait of Britannia? Is it the idol of the mother-country, the vision of the Fatherland or would one lay down one's life for a geometrical pattern in a world-map?

*

Awe Of Printed Word

When we speak of "America" doing this or "Germany" doing that, what do we exactly mean and do we distinguish between America or Germany as a country. American or German Government and American or German people? Every day we pay homage to "mankind" and "humanity" but is there any such entity, in fact? Can we call out, "Hullo, mankind, come here"!

Similarly, iron means a different thing to a blacksmith and a physicist; cotton signifies one thing to its cultivator and another to the textile millowner. We are prone to imagine that the name is the thing and to get heated about matters which more often than not exist only in our own heads and even there, vaguely and indistinctly.

Try as we may, we cannot eat the word "rasagolla" or lie down on the word "sofa" or make payments with the word "money". The good Communist believes this to be a "people's war" (after 22nd June, 1941) as the good Congressman believes this to be an "imperialist war": but few are clear as to what are the facts on which those words are based.

People argue about "public opinion" forgetting that the "public" is mostly a series of interested groups. "A controversy", it has been said, "is normally an exploitation of a set of misunderstandings for warlike purposes." We are apt to listen in a kind of trance to words and word-wars. The awe of the printed word persists despite, if you will pardon me for saying so, Mr. Editor, yourself and the Press.

*

Vision—Or Verbality

People contradict each other and carry on furious campaigns (at least by ink and by tongue in our country). But what we should really ask each other is, pray, what exactly do you mean? Please take the trouble to define "Pakistan", "unity", "non-violence", "independence", "constructive work", "coming struggle", "task before us", "world opinion", "revolutionary epoch" "economic exploitation", "new order", etc., etc. As William James said, "verbality has stepped into the place of vision."

Surely, Sir, until this is done, until, that is to say, we know what we mean, and mean by it what everyone else means and can express what we mean, it is no use castigating poor slogans. They are not such wicked and vicious things as is now being made out. They are a kind of paper currency, a token coin which have an exchange value with a metallic backing of facts.

After all, Mr. Editor, where would the newspapers be without slogans? People read your headlines morning after morning with a kind of dazed crudility, but what would your sub-editors do without slogans? Where would be the "clarion-calls" of our leaders and their statements which symbolise their slogans and give label to their thoughts?

Humbly I submit, slogans are indispensable for political warfare, public controversy, mass agitation and violent hostilities as well as upheavals.

Let our leaders and parties first give up flags and posters, shouts and statements even conferences and meetings and elections before they swoop down on slogans. There cannot be a moratorium only for slogans.

Yours sadly but still sincerely,
A SLOGAN.

★

The Last Laugh

He had just been made the happiest man alive and went into a jeweller's to buy the engagement ring.

He picked up a nice-looking diamond ring.

"What's the price of this one?" he asked.

"That one is one hundred guineas, sir", replied the jeweller gently.

The young man looked startled and then he whistled.

He pointed to another ring: "And this one?"

"That sir," said the jeweller, still more gently, "is two whistles!"

MOPSY, by GLADYS PARKER
YOUR FINE FOR SPEEDING IS TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
THAT'S A LITTLE MORE THAN I CARE TO PAY, I THINK I'LL SHOP AROUND A BIT FIRST!
GLADYS PARKER
6-10

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"My old man's nerves are that bad," Mrs. Robinson said to the chemist, "he's afraid to ask for a rise."

Would it do any good to give him a dose of them aspiring tablets?"

* * *

"For months I couldn't discover where my husband spent his evenings."

"And how did you find out?"

"Why, one evening, I went home and there he was!"

* * *

You're lucky to have got hold of a cook in these times," said Mrs. Robinson.

"I don't know about the luck," replied her friend. "She seems to have the scorched earth policy on her brain."

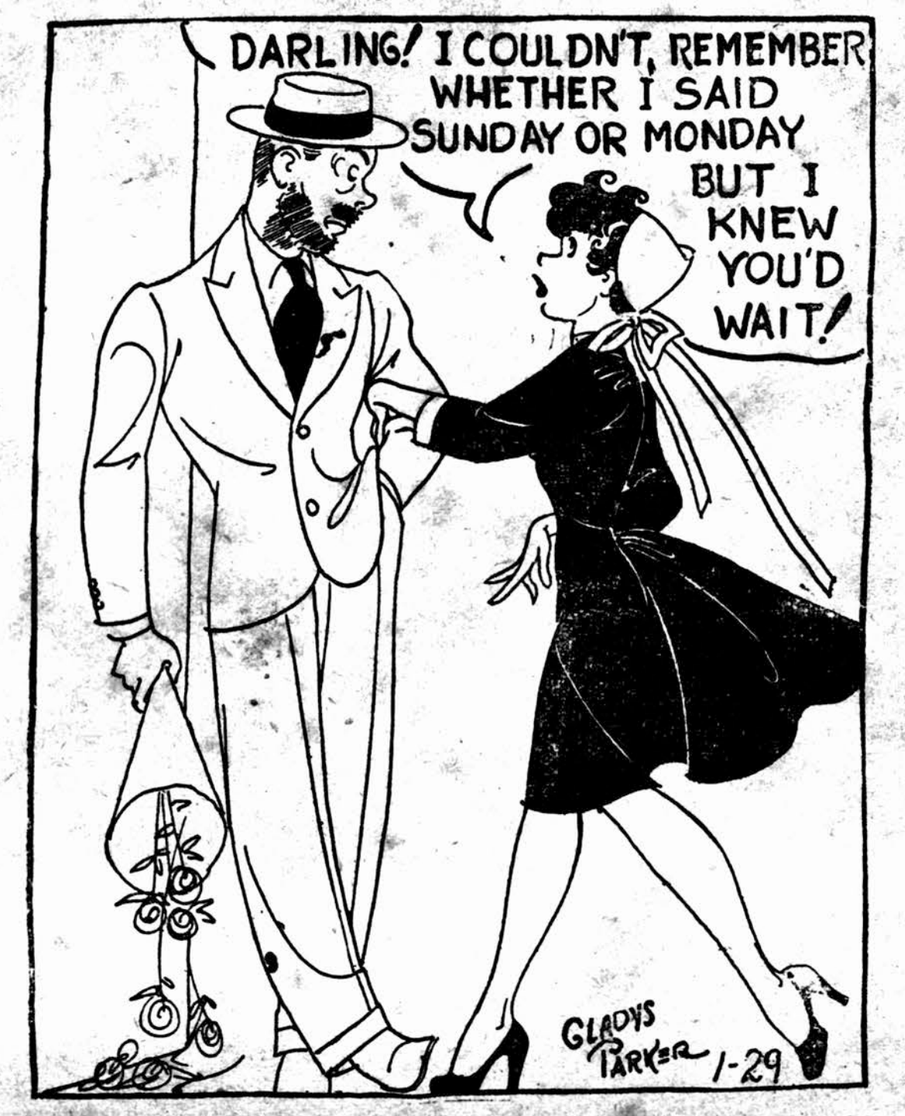
* * *

"I have meant to ask you for a long time—what has become of our old pal Plutowe?"

"Last time I saw him he was taking the cure in Switzerland."

"Gosh! and to think that I knew him when he took bicarbonate of soda!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



"Will you be my very own?"

"I'm sorry, George; but under the Defence Regulations I am now the property of the Government."

* * *

"They tell me that Jenkins had to propose at least five times to Miss Moneybags before she accepted him."

"Well, she certainly gave him a run for her money."

* * *

"The new member claims to be related to you and says he can prove it."

"The man's a fool."

"Yes, but that may be a coincidence."

As the crowded bus came to a standstill a stout, middle-aged man descended the stairs carrying a small girl.

Tenderly placing his burden on the kerb, he ascended the stairs again and soon returned upstairs and descended with a second child, which he stood beside the first. Once more he ascended the stairs and, again returned, carrying a third youngster.

These evolutions were eagerly observed by a passenger seated inside the bus, who, as the father proceeded to dismount with his third offspring, exclaimed: "Lumme 'e must 'ave a nest up there!"

Petain: "I offer myself as hostage"
Stulpnagel: "Go away, I am not going to kill our friends, we have too few."

Cartoon from Cartoon Comment.

He: "I think of you every morning immediately I wake up."

She: "That's what your friend Bob says."

He: "Maybe, but I wake up earlier than him."

"I don't mind a'comin' now and again to oblige," said the charwoman, in a very offhand way.

"That's kind of you" was the reply. "But what I'm really looking for is daily condecension."

* * *

"Father" asked Willie, "what is diplomacy?"

"Diplomacy, my boy," answered father, looking up from his newspaper, "can be defined as lying in state."

* * *

"Water attracts electricity."

"Have you made tests to prove it?"

"Yes. Every time I'm in the bath the telephone bell rings."

* * *

"I hope dear, that you get up when you're called," wrote the fond mother to her boy in the Army, "and don't keep the regiment waiting breakfast for you."

* * *

For the fiftieth time the two rather careful boxers had fallen into a clinch.

"Turn out the lights!" shouted a voice from the gallery: "Then two lovin' 'earts want to be alone!"

"Leave the lights alone!" shouted another voice. "I want to read!"

* * *

The perfect landlord of licensed premises should possess the dignity of an archbishop, geniality of George Robey, hope of a company promoter, smile of a film star, elastic conscience of an M.P., voice of a sergeant-major skin of a rhinoceros, and if he can say "Time, gentlemen, please", in a voice combining firmness, regret condolence, hope for the future and thankfulness for past favours, together with the suggestion, "This hurts me far more than it hurts you", he is set for success.

* * *

The enthusiastic collector of local war savings knocked at the door of a suburban house, and a man in shirt sleeves appeared.

"Ah!" said the collector. "Your wife promised to pay something weekly towards the purchase of corvettes."

"I don't think so," said the man suspiciously. "She don't wear 'em."

Demolition Foreman: "Hi! What are you sitting there for wasting your time? Don't you know there's a war on?"

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WHILE LONDON BURNED

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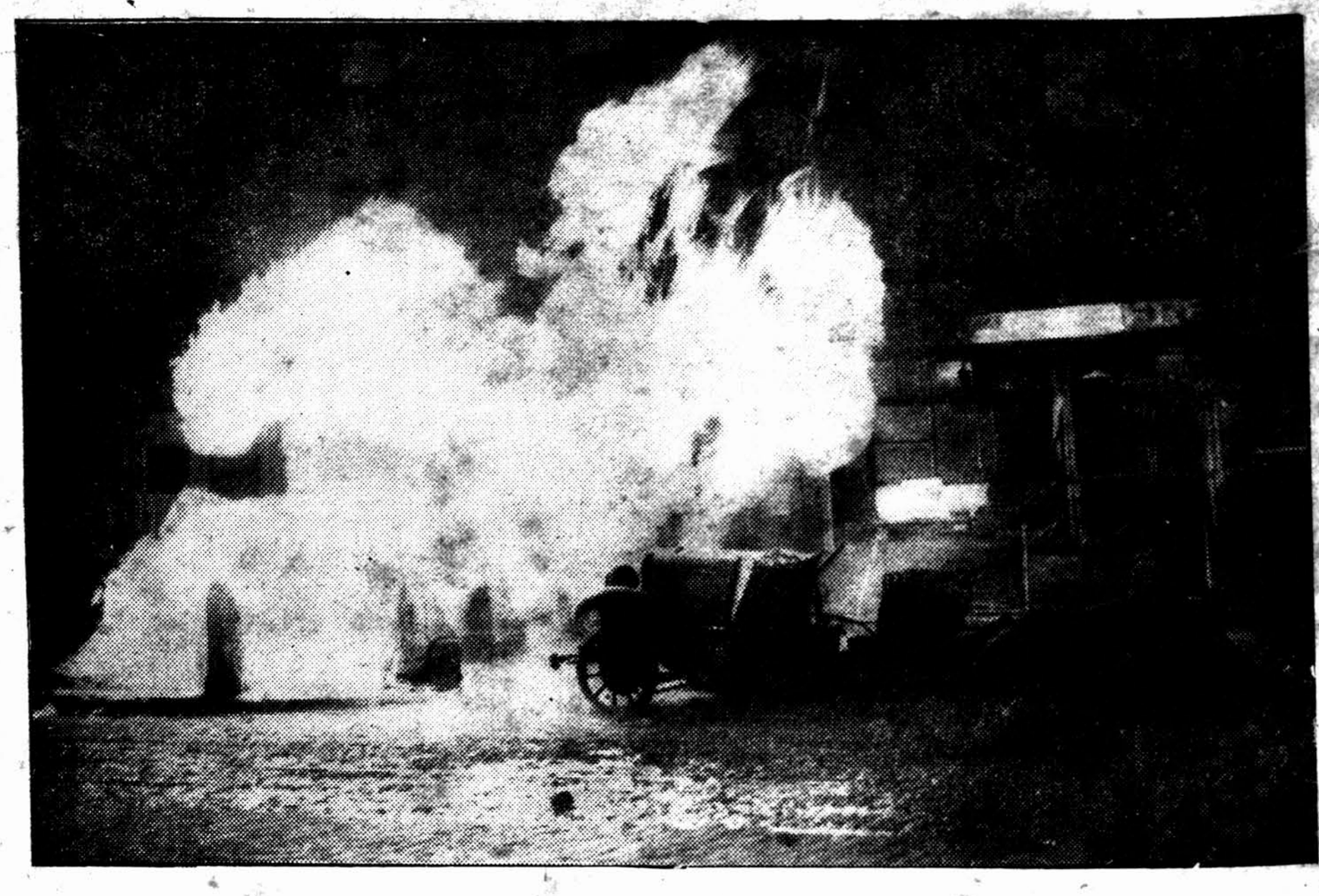

A gas main well ablaze in Commercial Road illuminates the wreckage of a car blasted in the raid.

As dawn breaks firemen are still at work amid smoke and flames with hoses on the burning buildings of London.

A remarkable series of pictures taken during the great fire blitz on the City of London, which have only now been released by the censor. At great risk to his life, the cameraman toured the city during the height of the Luftwaffe's fury, dodging fire-bombs, escaping shrapnel from our own guns and risking burial under debris from falling buildings and envelopment in the blazing inferno.

That the old City of London is not entirely laid in

(Continued at Bottom of Column 1.)

(Continued from Column 3.)

ruins is largely due to the bravery of the firemen who fought fearlessly throughout the night, the great blanket of flames which swept the whole area. Many lost their lives, but this did not deter their comrades from continuing the fight to prevent the flames from spreading. The heroism of London's firemen during this night of terror is clearly illustrated in this striking set of pictures.

—Photos: W. N. P. S.

Firemen playing their hos e into a burning shop in Shoreditch High Street.

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